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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVI NO. 26 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Hunger-Striker Dies In Prison

Harendranath Munshi Passes Away

CONDITION OF 3 OTHERS REPORTED SERIOUS

Subhas Reminds Nation Of Its Duty To Politicals

DACCA, January 30.

Mr. Harendranath Munshi, a Titagarh Arms Find Case prisoner, who resorted to hunger-strike about a fortnight ago, died at 6-30 this morning in the Dacca Central jail.—United Press.

VISHNUPUR, January 30.

The shocking news of the death of the political prisoner, Harendra Nath Munshi in the Dacca Central Jail this morning while on hunger strike, has cast a gloom over the Bengal Provincial Conference.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, made the following statement to the United Press in this connection:

"I am too overwhelmed with grief at the sad news from the Dacca jail, to be able to say anything. My thoughts go back to the year 1929, when I got the stunning news of the death of Jitendra Nath Das at Lahore. I only wonder when the heart of the Government will be moved, in spite of such tragic incidents.

"Those who depart, leave us for good; but those of us who are left behind have the duty towards the Cause they represented in their life time. Let us solemnly resolve to carry on with unabated vigour the fight for securing the unconditional release of all the detenus and political prisoners by all legitimate and peaceful means."

The Conference adopted a condolence resolution over the d of Haren Munshi.—United Press.

WHY HE WENT ON HUNGER-STRIKE

DACCA, Jan. 30.

Munshi was 24 years of age and was convicted in 1937 in the Titagarh Arms Find Case and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. He went on hunger-strike on January 21, as a protest against the present system of classification of political prisoners and treatment meted out to them in jails.

Harendra Nath Munshi, was a student of the fourth year class of the Rajshahi College, when he was arrested in connection with the Titagarh Arms Find Case. He hailed from village Kadirpura in the district of Jessore. It is understood that the relatives of the deceased have been wired by the jail authorities, intimating them of his death and asking them for necessary instructions regarding the disposal of the body. A.P.

THREE OTHER HUNGER-STRIKERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The latest news from Dacca indicates that the condition of three other hunger-striking political prisoners, in the Dacca Jail, including Dr. Bhupal Bose, who has contracted tuberculosis, is rather serious.—United Press.

REPATRIATED FROM ANDAMANS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

It is understood that the four prisoners who were recently repatriated from the Andamans to the United Provinces are Vijaya Kumar Singha, Shiva Varma, Jaidev Kapur and Dr. Gaya Prasad.—A.P

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY IN PATNA

PATNA, Jan. 30.

A procession of cyclists carrying Congress banners paraded the streets of Patna shouting slogans and urging the release of political prisoners, in observance of the Political Prisoners' Day.

A public meeting was held in the evening which passed a resolution requesting the Congress Ministry to release all political prisoners forthwith.—A. P.

Azad's Challenge To Huq

"CITE SPECIFIC INSTANCES"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad member, Congress Parliamentary Committee, is understood to have written a letter to Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, challenging him to cite specific instances in the Congress Provinces, where Muslims have been oppressed. Maulana Azad has given Mr. Huq the assurance, that if the latter could give such instances, the former as a member of the Congress Working and Parliamentary Committees would see to it that such grievances are forthwith redressed.

Maulana Azad, however, is emphatic that no such case of oppression has occurred any where.—A.P.

RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT ELECT

Subhas To Stay At Shegaon

WARDHA, Jan. 30.

Arrangements are afoot for according a grand reception to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival here on the evening of February 2 by the Calcutta Mail.

It is understood that the resolutions to be moved at the Haripura Session will be drafted here by the Working Committee, which will be guided by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Bose will be closeted with Mahatma Gandhi on the night of February 2 and on the morning of the next day. It is very likely that he will stay at Shegaon for convenience and facility of discussions and deliberations with Gandhiji.

Col. Hakumatrai, Inspector-General of C. P. Hospitals, and Doctor Narbadaprasad drove to Shegaon to-day to examine Gandhiji.—A.P.

FAKIR OF IPI PRESENTS CASE TO 'RASHTRAPATI'

SPANISH GOVT.'s CLAIM

Pincer Operations Threaten To Cut Off Enemy Forces

BARCELONA, Jan. 29.

The Government claim that their pincer operations threaten at any moment to cut off all Nationalists in the Teruel salient. Government troops are forcing their way to the village of Singra, commanding the main road to Calatayud. If Singra falls, there is only a secondary mountain road left open to Gen. Franco, which is already threatened by Government operations in west Teruel.—Reuter.

HEAVY BOMBING CASUALTIES

BARCELONA, Jan. 30.

Between 200 and 300 persons are estimated to have been killed and many injured in two prolonged raids on Barcelona to-day.

Six Insurgent 'planes participated in each raid and dropped a total of about forty bombs. The first attack was at 9 a.m., and the second at 11-30 p.m., while ambulance workers were busy attending to the victims of the first, one bomb dropped on the infants home near the Cathedral.—Reuter.

PREMIERS TO ATTEND CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

WARDHA, Jan. 29.

"It is understood that the Hon. Pandit Pant, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Premiers of the U. P., Bombay and Madras respectively attend the Working Committee meeting here.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU'S HEALTH

PATNA, Jan. 29.

Babu Rajendra Prasad continues to be weak, and the asthma trouble still persist. His general condition is however better. It is likely that he will have to stay in the hospital for at least five days more.—United Press.

FIRE IN CUTLERY SHOP

Panic-stricken residents of a three-storeyed building at Janjikar Street, off Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, rushed out of their rooms and fled in all directions' when a cutlery shop on the ground floor of the building caught fire at about 10 p.m. on Sunday.

Four fire-engines came to the spot and extinguished the fire in less than half an hour. Damage is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

GAMBLING RAID AT DHOBI TALAO

As a result of a gambling raid at Kavalkari Club, Dhobi Talao, by Sub-Inspector N. A. Savant of the Anti-Gambling Squad, on Sunday morning, three persons were stated to have been arrested and Rs. 596 including marked coins and alleged Sutta slips were seized by the police.

NO HAND IN ROBBERY OR KIDNAPPING

Charges Government Of India With War Of Aggression

ALLAHABAD, January 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of Indian National Congress, has issued the following statement:—

A few days ago, I mentioned that I had received a letter from the Faqir of Ipi some months back. I am now on my return journey, and am issuing the full text of this letter. The original is in the Persian and is signed and sealed by the Faqir of Ipi, Shahzada Fazaldin and Mulla Sher Ali.

TEXT OF LETTER

The English translation is given below:

"SHEWAL, WAZIRISTAN,
"10, Rajab, 1356, A.H.

"To the Leader of liberty-loving People and distinguished Head of the Indian Nation:

"With due respect to you, we beg to submit as follows:—

"We learn from various newspapers from India that a great deal of adverse propaganda is being carried on against us throughout the length and breadth of India. Though we are as the dust when compared to Him, we find ourselves in the same plight as the Messiah. (We seek forgiveness for this comparison).

ALL FOR FREEDOM

"We are sincerely and passionately devoted to our people and Nation. It is because of this, that lies are circulated about us by those who want to deprive us of our freedom. But, you, Sir, may rest assured that unless we dislodge these invaders from our soil or get exterminated in our struggle, there can be no peace between us and the Government of India.

"To us, one brief moment of freedom is far preferable to thousands and thousands of years of slavery, even if the latter bring us better material conditions.

ALLEGATIONS REFUTED

"We beg to submit further that cases of robbery and kidnapping that occur from time to time in the neighbourhood of Bannu and Dera-Ismail-Khan are not committed by us. We do not certainly approve of these misdeeds. According to Islam, persons who perpetuate such crimes are Zalim and Mardud and are outside the pale of Islam. For, Islam is supporter to peace and harmony, and not a supporter of tyranny and excess, which is manifestly satanic.

"Islam does not countenance strife and war in the world. At the same time, it is against the spirit of Islam not to resist tyranny or to submit like a coward to the tyrant. Islam has threatened cowards with severe punishment.

"You, Sir, should clearly understand that war between us and the India Government is entirely due to their unwarranted attack on our liberties, and not because of our proselytising mania. God has plainly instructed us in the matter of religion and taught us in His Holy Book that 'there is no compulsion in religion.' This means that every person is free in the choice of his religion. He can choose to be what he likes—Muslim, Hindu or Christian.

"Hence, it follows from the Holy Koran that religion is a matter of instinct and spiritual outlook. That is why the Day of Reckoning is fixed after death, where God, not man, will award punishments and rewards for acts in this life.

POLICY OF AGGRESSION

"You should take it from us, Revered Sir, that the present situation in Waziristan is the result of the excesses and the policy of aggressive conquest adopted by the Government of India, and is due to no other reason.

"Hence, so long as there is breath of life left in us, it is impossible for us to submit to slavery.

"With God's help, may India emancipate herself, and may we free our land. So be it. Amen!

"Sealed.

"Mulla Sher Ali.
"Shahazad Fazal Din.
"Haji Mirza Ali (Faqir of Ipi)."
—United Press.

NORTH IRELAND ELECTIONS

Five Members Of Govt. Returned Unopposed

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Nominations for the 52 seats in Northern Ireland, general election were received to-day.

Among the Ministers, who are returned unopposed, are Viscount Craigavon, Mr. J. M. Andrews (Finance), Mr. J. Milne-Barbour (Commerce), Mr. Gordon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, Sir Basil Brooke (Agriculture), and Mr. Murphy, Attorney-General.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ANTI-COMINTERN MOVE?

Japanese To Use Muslim States Against Soviet

TOKIO, Jan. 30.

A member of the Lower House asked whether the Government had thought of establishing close contact with the Mohammedans, because their geographical distribution should make them an effective contact against Communism.

The Foreign Minister replied, "We are giving full consideration to the problem of co-operation with the Mohammedan. The Exchange of Ministers with Iran had just that object behind it. We are also "maintaining close contact with Japanese students of Mohammedanism".—Reuter.

CHINA WAR TELLS

Japan Foots Heavy Bill Military Moloch

TOKIO, Jan. 30.

Increased taxation to meet the cost of the Chinese war was approved by the Finance Investigation Commission. It aims at a total increase of 300 million yen, including a hundred million already derived from the existing special war taxes. The proposals include a tax on earned income and corporate income, increased by 25 per cent. or hundred and twenty million yen, levying of an excess profits duty, amounting to 73 million yen, extension of the list of special merchandise items subject to duty and new taxes on matches and on receipts of theatres and other amusement places including sports stadiums. —Reuter's Special.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON

Two-Mile Long Procession Led By Desh Sevikas With Tri-Colour Banners: Britishers Proclaim Solidarity With Indians In Freedom's Fight

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, January 30.

"Unite with Indian people for peace democracy and freedom. Remember Abyssinia, Spain and China" was the first huge banner in this afternoon's two-mile long Indian Independence demonstration organised by the India League.

Indian women dressed in Desh Sevika uniforms bearing Congress flags led the demonstrations. The Desh Sevikas were followed by Mr. Krishna Menon, Dr. Sohi of Manchester, Dr. Vakil, Mrs. and Miss Saklatvala, and Messrs. Ted Bramley, Bradly, Lester Hutchinson, Reginald Bridgeman, Dr. Wieram Singh from Ceylon, Commander Edgar Young, Mr. Ronald Kidd of the Civil Liberties Council and and Comrade Toole who is the Chairman of the St. Pancras Trades Union Council.

The two-mile demonstration started from Mornington Crescent and took over an hour to reach Trafalgar Square. Demonstrators included the bulk of Indian students, men and women, who carried over 150 Congress flags and raised cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Zindabad", "Subhas Bose Zindabad", "Jawaharlal Zindabad" "Vande Mataram", etc.

Most of the Indians wore Gandhi caps. They were followed by Labour and Communist comrades, who amidst the playing of the band raised cries "India fights for freedom; down with Imperialism".

INDIAN CONTINGENTS

Oxford, Manchester, Cambridge, Leeds and Edinburgh sent their own Indian contingents. Throughout the passing of the procession, crowds cheered them, and in some places, shouted, "we are with you".

When the procession reached Trafalgar Square, its four plinths were surrounded by surging crowd which under the leadership of Mr. Garro-Jones, M.P., Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M.P., Mr. Wilfred Roberts, M.P., and Dr. Maud Royden gave the demonstrators a great welcome.

It was now about 4 o'clock, and the crowds were listening to speeches, which were frequently interrupted, by cries of "Hear, hear".

SOLIDARITY OF MASSES

From four plinths, the speakers read the resolution, proclaiming the solidarity of the Democratic progressive people of Britain with the people of India in their great struggle against forces of the British Imperialism and Indian reaction for the political independence of India, and social and economic emancipation of the masses. The resolution also paid tribute to the people of Ethiopia, China and Spain, who though betrayed by powerful governments, are fighting battles of national independence against Fascist invaders and traitors, and are paying with their blood again and again for human liberty. The resolution was carried amidst thundering acclamations all over Trafalgar Square, where occasionally traffic was held up, despite the best police arrangements.

FOR FREE INDIA

Mr. Toole, Chairman of the St. Pancras Trades Council who acted as the Marshal of the Procession in an exclusive statement to me said, "My Council representing over 20,000 workers stand for complete freedom of India. We shall do anything to free India from Imperialism. We do not want India any more as a subject race".

FOR CEYLON'S INDEPENDENCE

Another resolution which was passed, declared British working class demands for national independence of Ceylon, and declared that they would resist any attempt on the part of the British Government to withdraw the existing political rights in response to the wishes of reactionary capitalists and imperialists of Ceylon.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

When an appeal for funds was made, the four plinths were bombarded by coins, copper as well as silver. The collection also included several pounds and ten shilling notes. The mass gathering then dispersed after singing "Vande Mataram".

IN CAUSE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Indian Independence Day procession organised by the India League was largely attended by the East End Communist and other Leftist elements. With the familiar bands and banners, the procession was headed by the Indian national flags, superinscribed with the spinning wheel. Pictorial banners were carried at intervals by Indian students portraying Gandhiji. Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other well-known Indians. At Trafalgar Square, there were members of the House of Commons, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Sorensen and others who spoke in support of peace, democracy and national freedom, with particular reference to Spain, China and Abyssinia. Many processionists dispersed before the end, owing to wintry conditions. A large Indian contingent remained to the close.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL RETURNS HOME

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

"I do not think so." "Why should it?" Thus replied Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when asked whether the Working Committee, which is to meet at Wardha would discuss on the statement issued by Lord Lothian from Delhi.

Pandit Nehru arrived at Allahabad this morning and will be leaving again day after to-morrow for Wardha.

Asked whether he would say anything on Lord Lothian's statement, Pt Nehru said that he would say nothing.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

ADDRESS TO JINNAH.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Nearly 20,000 people were present at a meeting at which an address of welcome was presented to Mr. Jinnah.—A. P.

JAPANESE BLOCKED.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.

The Japanese attempt to close the 150-mile gap between the Japanese forces along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has been virtually brought to a standstill. —Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an efficient and experienced spinning master. Apply with testimonials to Kamala Mills Limited, DeLisle Road, Bombay. (9749)

Wanted Gujratee or Marhatta young men to push the sale of our well-known sports goods on most lucrative terms. John Uberoi & Co., Sialkot City. (9753)

Wanted—Managers, Clerks, Cashiers, Accountants, Store-keepers, Inspectors and Typists for a limited concern, subject to the usual terms of the Bureau. Apply to: Manager, Modern Service Bureau, Delhi. (9751)

Wanted—For a Cotton Mills in Northern India:—(1) One Weaving Master, (2) one Accountant. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 7811, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Two room Tenements with water tap for Hindus only Taraporewala Building, Gowalia Tank Road. Apply New Book Coy. Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, 'Phone 26455. (9748)

Worli Corner junction of two Bus Route Haines and Ferguson Road facing sea view available first February. Single, double rooms, 4 or 8 rooms blocks, tiles flooring up to date 4 storeys building. Rent Rs. 10 upwards. Apply on premises or Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., Hamam Street, Fort. (9739)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Office room in Hamam Street to sub-let, new building with all modern conveniences, lift, telephone, electric lights. Apply Box No. 9741, "Bombay Chronicle."

174. BOOKS

King Coy. Cheapest House, Photoframes, Artpictures, Fashionbooks, Children's comics, Wireless magazines, Newspapers, Stationery, Stamp Autograph Photoalbums, Dictionaries, Cookery, Birthday cards, Astrology, Palmistry, Ephemeris Almanacs, Poultry, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (9755)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9744 "Bombay Chronicle."

303 MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted in good Working Order one secondhand Crude Oil Vertical Diesel Oil Engine with Air Compressors, etc., running at 375 R.P.M. or alternatively at 500 R.P.M. directly coupled with an alternator 400 Volt, 3 Phase, 50 Cycles, etc., complete with exciter and regulator. Price should be quoted for 150 K.W. and 200 K.W. sets to Box No. 7802, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted active Agents on salary and commission to push Radio sales. Only experienced hands need apply P. O. Box 459, Bombay. (7801)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Funds available for small loans. For rules apply with four anna stamps. Teekaram, Podar Street, Santacruz. (9657)

Wanted a Loan of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 repayable in 15 years. Security building property outside Bombay. Preference given to parties negotiating direct instead of through brokers. Apply Box No. 9752, the "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PROBATIONARY ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Honours Graduates with Accountancy qualifications, preferably First Class—for two appointments as Probationary ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS in the Bombay Port Trust. Pay Rs. 200-15-245 per month. Period of probation two years. Age limit on 1st April, 1938, 30 years.

Applications should be submitted to the undersigned (in covers marked P.A.A.) not later than 28th February 1938 in the prescribed form which can be obtained from this Office on payment of Re. 1.

Any attempt to influence a member of the Board of Trustees or any officer of the Bombay Port Trust will disqualify the candidate concerned

J. F. PEREIRA,
Chief Accountant,
Port Trust Bombay,
28th January, 1938.
7782.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 31st instant at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.)

M. I. ROWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 29th January, 1938.
7810.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned and MR. G. H. TANNER, carrying on business under the firm name of India Coffee and Tea Supply Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 25th day of January, 1938, and the said business will henceforth be carried on by the undersigned alone.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1938.

HUBERT P. JAMES.
9754.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY the 7th February, 1938, at 3 P.M (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. M. I. Rowjee—Resigning his seat on the Markets and Gardens Committee; and (b) election of a member on the Committee.
2. Interpellations.
3-4. Letters from the authorities of the (3) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind; and (4) Ayurvedia Dharmarth Dawakhana Mandal—Forwarding the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.
5. Letter from Mr. B. P. Dange —Complaining against the alleged misbehaviour of a Municipal Marathi School teacher

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

6-7. Regarding contracts to be entered into for the (6) construction of a sewer in New Parbadevi Road; and (7) provision of cement concrete slabs along Bellasis Bridge, etc.

8. Regarding certain temporary staff required for the construction of works departmentally.
9. Regarding the provision of additional amenities, etc., at the S. P. Sheds in Dharavi.
10. Regarding a contract to be entered into for the construction of a sewer in Lady Hardinge Road.
11. Regarding the conversion of a vacant plot of Municipal land at Stable Street, Kamatipura, into a recreation ground.
12. Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the raising of a 3 per cent. Debenture Loan.
13 (a) and (b). Regarding the selection of Banks for the year 1938-39.
14. Recommending an advance from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of fixing number plates to houses in B and C Wards.
15. Regarding provision of S. P. Hydrants on the western sidewalk of Cruickshank Road.
16. Regarding payment of an additional pay to the Acting Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Water Works Department, for supervising the work of taking a Pitometer survey of water mains in the City.
17. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.
18. Regarding contract to be entered into for the construction of sewers near Shivaji Park, Mahim.
19. Regarding a contract to be entered into for the work of washing clothes at the K. E. M. Hospital and the Seth G. S. M. College.
20. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a transfer of Budget grants to meet the cost of temporary staff required for certain works.
21. Regarding certain additional works to be carried out at the S. P. rooms at Dharavi.
22. Regarding the condonation of breaks of certain Municipal employees for giving them the benefit of old grades.
23. Regarding the payment of a minimum salary of Rs. 30 per month in the Municipality.
24. Regarding the creation of the Municipal Audit Department from 1st April 1938.
25-26. Regarding Budget transfers sanctioned by the Committee (25) finally; and (26) subject to the Corporation's orders.
27. Resolution of the Improvements Committee—Regarding revised layout of certain plots in the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier scheme for the construction of the Fort Market.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

28. For re-naming Worli Sea Face Road as Maulana Abdul Gaffar Road.
29. Regarding amendment of the Municipal Act and the Corporation Procedure Rules in the matter of adjournment of Corporation meetings on motions of condolences, etc.
30. Regarding (a) the grant of leave to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner and (b) the acting arrangements to be made therefor.
31. Regarding the rank of His Worship the Mayor in the Warrant of Precedence.
32. Regarding an offer of a portrait of the late Hon'ble Mr. Jagannath Shankarshet for being hung up in the Corporation Hall.

Schools Committee's letters—

33. Regarding the question of giving higher grade salary to certain teachers.
34 (a). Regarding payment of Provident Fund contributions to a teacher under the Committee and (b) and (c) the teacher's letters on the subject.
35. Regarding the disaffiliation of the Municipal Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement from the official Baden-Powell movement.

Letters from the Commissioner—

36. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
37. Forwarding a statement of persons newly employed in Municipal service during the six months ended the 30th September 1937.
38. Regarding the leasing of certain plots adjoining the Municipal Market at Dadar.
39. Forwarding half yearly statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc., and the new roads taken over and declared public.
40. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in December 1937.
41. Forwarding quarterly statements showing the quantity of water brought into the City and suburbs from the various lakes.
42. Regarding construction of additional rooms on the floor of a building on certain plots in Wellington Lines Estate.
43. Forwarding notification, etc., of the Tripartite Road Improvement Scheme.
44. Regarding extension of the temporary lease of a plot in Sydenham Road Estate.
45. Recommending the grant of special disability leave to a Rent Collector of the Estate Agent's Department.
46. Regarding offer received to take on lease a plot in the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme.
47. Letter from Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Advocate—Forwarding his report on the working of the Bhagini Samaj Bal Mandir.
48. Letter from Mr. (now Sir) G. Wiles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.
49. Letter from Mr. Haroon T. Noorani—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

50. Regarding the question of undertaking legislation for the prevention of slaughter of milch cattle in the City, etc.
51. Regarding the question of improving the yield of the existing sources of income, etc.
52. Regarding the question of giving financial help to certain institutions in the City during the year 1938-39.
53. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
54. Schools Committee's letters —Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

55. From Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, seconded by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Rao Saheb M. D. Rane.
56. From Dr. J. A. Collaco, seconded by Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai—For inviting applications for the post of Municipal Chief Auditor.
57-58. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For (57) requestion the Commissioner of Police to prohibit parking of cars with ends-on, on footpaths of less than 8 feet in width; and (58) rescinding a Corporation Resolution giving higher grade salaries to certain teachers.
59. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—For recommending the B.E.S.&T. Co., Ltd., to issue rupee coupon tickets on their tramway service.
60. From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For fixing a tablet at the entrance of the Seth G.S.M. College giving names of all honorary doctors who worked in the College and the K.E.M. Hospital during the first 10 years of the institutions.
61. From Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi—For obtaining from Government free of cost land required for the extension of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens.
62. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Schools Committee to hold Infant and First Standard classes for 2-1/2 hours in the morning.
63-64. From Dr. D. G. Tendulkar—For requesting the (63) Schools Committee to arrange to hold annual examinations by the Committee's Supervisors etc., and (64) Commissioner to cover up the open drains around the Suparibag Cement Chawls.
65. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt., seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For renaming Barber Lane and the widened Beef Lane in the Fort as "Nadirshah Sukhia Lane."
66-69. From Mr. Ganpatishankar N. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to (66) widen Cathedral Street near Panchayat Wadi Corner; (67-68) recommend the Commissioner of Police to (67) declare 'Cavel' as one way street and (68) provide a traffic island at the junction of Pedder Road and Mahaluxmi; and (69) suggest ways and means to get control over the owners of private streets so as to maintain those streets in good order.
70. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the connections of the Dean of the Seth G. S. M. College with outside institutions.
71. From Mr. Mohanlal N. Desai, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee—For recommending the Commissioner of Police to register bicycles in the City.
72. From Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee—For appointing the Corporation's representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee.
73. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the feasibility of disposing of the City's refuse by throwing it into the sludge-digestion tanks.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th January 1938.
(7812)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE AGENT, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Main Line Steel Sleepers and Steel Crossing Sleepers required during 1938-39. Tender form with special conditions can be obtainable from the Controller of Stores's Office of this Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay, 13, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 22-2-1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). (7751)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay, 13, invites tenders for the supply of Copper Tube Plates (flanged). Tender form with Special Conditions can be obtainable from this office on payment of Re. 1 per copy and relative drawings at Rs. 1-8-0 per set which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 21-2-1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). (7752)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAI SAHEB GOPILAL GHASIRAM alias GOPIKISSAN GHASIRAM alias GOPIKISAN GHASIRAM alias GOPIKISSON GHASIRAM alias GOPIKISON GHASIRAM alias GOPILAL GHASIRAM alias GOPIKISHAN BADRUKA, of Hyderabad (Deccan) and Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, Shroff and Merchant, who at the time of his death resided at Mehbub Gunj Hyderabad (Deccan) aforesaid ..... Deceased.

BANKATLAL GOPIKISON, of Hyderabad (Deccan) and Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Shroff and Merchant in Bombay at Zaveri Bazaar and now residing at Lakhmidas Khimji Market Building, Zaveri Bazaar, Sheikh Memon Street without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 19th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

The 19th day of January, 1938.
MESSRS. [illegible]RWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
7809.

Public Notices

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

ANDHERI BRANCH

A BRANCH OF THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

will be opened on 1st February, 1938.

AT

47, GHODBUNDER ROAD, ANDHERI.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

7799.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

A Branch Office of the Bank will be opened at the Congress Camp, Vithal Nagar, on or about the 10th February, 1938, and will remain open until the end of the Congress Session.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

7798.

LIFE ASSURANCE

With the object of expanding the Agency Organisation in Bombay City and Suburbs, The Winterthur Swiss Life Assurance Co., Ltd., invites applications for appointments as AGENCY INSPECTORS from persons of good influence and social standing and HAVING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN A SIMILAR CAPACITY. The appointments will carry a monthly remuneration of Rs. 300—Rs. 400—plus commission and suitable candidates will have an immediate opportunity for the advancement of their prospects. Candidates should call on the Branch Managers, Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Ballard Estate, Bombay, with written applications and copies of testimonials between 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. on week days. 7800

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 57, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, of complete Household furniture, Godrej Safe, Singer Machine, Remington Portable Typewriter, Chesterfield Sets, Wardrobes, H. M. V. Gramophone, Wrist Watches, Harmonium, etc.

GANDHI & Co.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS OF LAW, LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION & HISTORY BY WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 2nd February, 1938 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Khimaji Dolaji and Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor concerned:—

A big lot of Books such as complete set of the English and Empire Digest, Rules of the Supreme Court, Indian Decisions (New series) Allahabad, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay series, Primer of British constitution, Works of Charles Dickens, George Meredith, Byron, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Goethe, Burk and others, Books of Philosophy and Religion, Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, Books on Economy, History and Poetry, and on different subjects by Well-known Authors.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and balance to be paid and delivery taken within 3 days.

The Books are on view.

GANDHI & CO.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

of

WESTERN INDIA

AND

VISIT OF INDIAN DAVIS CUP TEAM

February 17th—25th

Entry Forms and Season Tickets (Rs. 10-8) from BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Entries close on Saturday, 12th February.

IN TO-DAY'S MATINEE

Hear KANAN singing Enchanting Melodies in The Role of the Artist's Wife CHITRA in

Mukti

NEW THEATRES' Glimpse into the soul Beyond Life—

Directed by: P. BARUA

Starring:
★ KANAN BALA,
★ BARUA,
★ MENKA,
★ NAWAB,
★ JAGDISH

3RD WEEK

AT

LAMINGTON

TALKIES :::: LAMINGTON RD.

4 SHOWS TO-DAY:
2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

By Arrangement with—
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

4 Shows To-day at 2, 5, 8 & 10-30 p. m., of PRABHAT'S 1st Social

"THE UNEXPECTED"

Now in its 17th WEEK AT

KRISHNA

TO-DAY SOMVATI AMAS—
—MATINEE AT 2-30 P. M.

CHANDRAKAO MORE

Going Strong for the 4TH WEEK AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Three Shows Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

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HERE'S NEW Charm!
Dull, off-colour teeth take on a new sparkle and brilliance. Stains disappear like magic. Try a tube.
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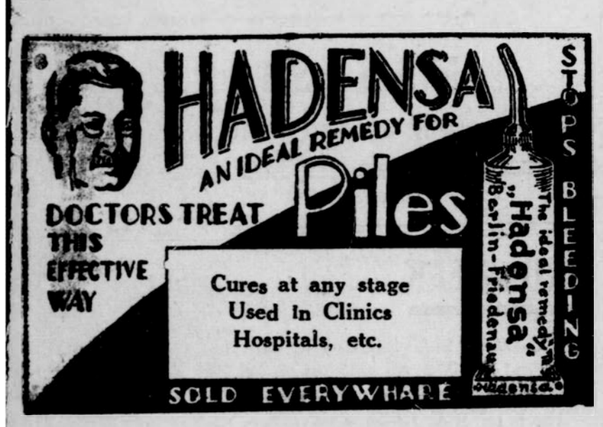
EASY GOING & ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
YOU CAN ALWAYS RELY ON RALEIGH
The Raleigh cycle is the best value for your money that you can buy. Only the finest materials are used in constructing this perfectly designed machine. Gives you miles and miles of trouble-free cycling. For comfort, appearance and reliability there's no better cycle than the Raleigh.
OF ALL GOOD DEALERS
Finest Value Highest Quality
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE



Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Advance Hindustani!

MRS. NAIDU ON THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF A NATIONAL LANGUAGE

One aim, one will, one voice, one language—this was the ideal advocated by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, as the one worthy of being followed by all Indians, in the course of her speech while presiding over a meeting to distribute diplomas and prizes to successful candidates at the various Hindi examinations conducted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, on Sunday afternoon.

She said that Hindi did not mean the language which only Sanskrit Pundits could understand, but the language which even a cooly could easily comprehend. It would be more appropriate to call it Hindustani as the word Hindi gave offence to some Muslims. By simply calling it Hindustani, it did not follow that we should begin to speak a language which the Persian scholars speak.

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE

The language that was best fitted to be a National language was one which the common people both among the Hindus and Muslims could easily understand. It should be a language which will enable the Punjabi to mix freely with the Madrasi and the Sindhi with the Bengali and everybody else with Bombite. If mutual friendship between the various provinces of this country is to develop it is essential to promote Hindustani.

NOT PUNDITS BUT SOLDIERS!

Addressing the large number of children who had gathered Mrs. Naidu advised them not to become Pundits. They were the soldiers of India, they were the fighters for Freedom. They needed instruments to carry on their fight. Their one great instrument was Ahimsa. Ahimsa was the instrument of the brave.

A common language was an equally necessary instrument to fight Freedom's battle. Our language must be one, one aim, one principle, one language, that was the way to success.

After the president's speech Mr. Umashanker Dixit gave a report of the years' activities of the Sabha in Bombay.

Some scenes from a Hindi play were enacted and were generally appreciated.

Sjt Kaka Kalelkar, delivering his address, said that a National language postulated a Nation. Could we call ourselves a Nation? Most emphatically so, said the speaker. In days gone by we had one National language. That was Sanskrit. But Sanskrit was a difficult language. Only the Kings and Brahmins could speak it. The Common people spoke Prakrit. There was no question of conflict between them. They were used side by side. Gradually those who wanted to serve the common people gave up Sanskrit and took to Prakrit alone.

With regard to the controversy about the names "Hindi" or "Hindustani" the speaker said that neither of the terms were used in the old days. Both of them came to India with the Muslims. He was no fanatic. But if there were Muslims who objected to the term "Hindi" he could only laugh and tell them that both expressions were given by them alone. If they had a dislike for the expression "Hindi" he was quite prepared to discard it. If it was generally used it was merely out of habit.

Whether it was called Hindi or Hindustani, the meaning was the same. The National language was described as the language spoken by the common people in Northern India and which was written either in the Nagari or the Urdu script. That definition had been accepted by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and if the name was not changed and the old expression was still used often, it should be tolerated because the meaning was the same.

LET BOMBAY GIVE LEAD.

Concluding the speaker said that Bombay was called the Freedom city. It was the home of forces of Freedom. It necessarily followed that Bombay must greatly encourage Hindi, because till the day that our vision is enlarged and our hearts meet, there could be no Freedom and Hindi was a great force in bringing about this Unity.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave away the prizes and the Diplomas.

The function terminated with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres. 1,231 kc/s

A.M.

8-0 AIR Instrumental Trio. 8-10 Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale, Geeta discourse. 8-25 G. T. Joshi of Indore. 8-55 Master Ratnakant—Organ. Alalya Bilawal.

Noon.

12-0 A Listener's Choice

P.M.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Europeon Music. 5-30 Sonibai Muigaoker, Bhimpalas, Thumri. 5-55 Vasanti. 5-56 K. Nagesh Rao. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-40 Talk. (Gujerati). 7-55 Ashik Hussein. Thumri, Ghazal, Darbari and Pilu. 8-20 Prof. Mohamed Khan—Sitar. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Band of Governor. 9-45 Talk (English): "London, 22nd July 1800", "Bombay 31st Jan. 1801". By Stanley Jepson. 10-0 Governor's Band. 10-15 Noreen Nagle—Soprano. 10-30 Erwin and Viennese Dance Band.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.

A.M.

8-0 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. 8-20 Ghulam Farid. 8-35 Jameela of Cawnpore. 9-0 Haider Hussein. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. 10-0 Feroze Nizami. 10-20 Jameela of Cawnpore.

TRANSMISSION II.

P.M.

12-30 "Woman's World". 1-0 "Wahan" (Film Music.) 1-12 Bengali Songs.. 1-18 Etcetra. 1-30 European Music.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 Ghulam Farid. 5-15 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. 5-40 Feroze Nizami. 6-0 AIR Orchestra—Purbi. 6-10 Jameela of Cawnpore. 6-30 "For Villagers Only". 7-30 Story for Children. By Ashraf Sabuhi. 7-40 Jameela of Cawnpore. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Hindustani Sangit." By A. A. Qureshi. 8-15 Ghulam Farid. 8-35 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. 8-55 Feroze Nizami. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Orchestra Concert. 10-0 Ghost Story (English). By Lady Grigg. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I.
31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II.
31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.

P.M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Ghulam Farid. 6-45 Readings from famous books. Bang-e-Dira. 6-55 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. 7-15 Feroze Nizami. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Jameela of Cawnpore. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Benazir Bai of Jaipur. 10-30 P. S. Mukerjee. 10-35 Jameela of Cawnpore. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 37.4 m. 810 kc/s and 49.10 m. 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 Tiffin Hour Selections. 1-36 School Programme. 2-6 Gramophone Records. 2-36 Mid-day Melodies. 2-44 Bina Dutt—Tagore Song. 2-52 Pabitra N. Ghosal—Kavya Sangit. 3-0 Hari Gopal Banerjee—Piano Solo. 5-6 For Rural Areas. 5-36 Sudhiranjan Roy Chowdhury. Kavya Sangit. 5-5? Diiren Das—Natya Sangit. 6-11 Kankavaty—Shyama Sangit. 6-31 Ramprasad—Trumpet Solo. 6-41 Kanaklata Ghose—Padaboli. 7-1 Chittaranjan Roy, Songs. 7-21 "Kedarikeyam" 7-51 Talk: "Books of Month". By Dr. Sukumar Sen. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Kali Burman. Bhajan, Qawwali. 8-41 Kamalabala. Dadra, Ghazal. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather (English). 9-6 News, Announcements. 9-21 Talk: Civic Consciousness. E. H. Edney, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation. 9-36 Vocal Interlude. 9-50 Relay from BBC Alternatively: Orchestral Selections.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 meteres. 1500 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Time Signal. Allah Rakha. 8-20 Shamshad Bai. (Hujruwali). 8-40 Khyber Radio Orchestra—Bhairvin. 8-45 G. R. Peshora.

P.M.

5-30 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 5-40 G. R. Peshora. 6-0 "Khabare Atare". 7-0 Allah Rakha. 7-20 Alap on Sarangi. By Inayat Husain. 7-25 Shamshad Bai (Hujruwali). 7-45 Talk (Hindustani): General Smuts. By Prof. M. A. Latif. 8-0 G. R. Peshora. 8-20 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Allah Rakha. 8-50 Shamshad Bai (Hujruwali). 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 Time Signal. The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Duet. By Shamshad Bai (Hujruwali) and G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-0 European Music.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres. 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra—Jait. 6-15 Ilahijan of Jagraon. 6-30 For Villagers. 7-0 Ram Parkash (Blind Singer). 7-15 Nazar Mohiyudin. 7-30 Manohar Kapur. 7-50 Ilahi Jan of Jagraon. 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): Future of Lahore. By D. B. Amar Nath Nanda. 8-30 Manohar Kapur. 8-50 Ram Parkash (Blind Singer). 9-5 Nazar Mohiyudin. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Talk (English). History of Upper Bari Canal. By H. L. Wells. 10-0 Ram Parkash (Blind Singer). 10-15 Manohar Kapur. 10-35 Ilahi Jan of Jagraon.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

P.M.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Big Ben. Syncopation for Two Pianofortes. 7-45 Gramophone Recital. 8-15 Talk: "All Kinds of People" 2. 8-30 Folkestone Municipal Orchestra. 9-0 'In Town To-night'. 9-30 News, Announcements. 9-50 Musical Comedy Selections. 10-0 'Friends To Tea'.

All roads lead to

BOMBAY RACES

SECOND DAY SATURDAY. 5th FEBRUARY, 1938.
The Eclipse Stakes of India
THIRD DAY SATURDAY. 12th FEBRUARY, 1938.
The Hughes Memorial Plate.—The Mysore Cup.
FOURTH DAY SATURDAY. 19th FEBRUARY, 1938.
Rajpipla Gold Cup.—C. N. Wadia Gold Cup.
FIFTH DAY SATURDAY. 26th FEBRUARY, 1938.
The Byculla Club Cup.—The Turf Club Cup.

SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACE DAY FROM — COLABA, DADAR, BALLARD ESTATE. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICES TO AND FROM MAHALAXMI—BOOKING ON THE COURSE.

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved).

Bombay Races

SMALLPOX STILL RAGES IN CITY

Health Conditions In Presidency

Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 22nd instant:

Only one case of cholera occurred in the Bombay Presidency during the week which was reported from Dharwar District.

PLAGUE.

Two cases and two deaths from plague were reported during the week against 3-2 in the previous week. They were reported from Belgaum district.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox figures by districts for the week are:—Kolaba 43-4; Ratnagiri 38-1; Nasik 25-0; Ahmednagar 8-1; Satara 8-0; Kanara 3-1; Thana 2-3; Bombay Suburban 1-0; Poona 1-0 and Bombay City 163-81. Total 292 attacks and 91 deaths against 264-95 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eight cases and 4 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 11 cases and 6 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 5-3 and Ahmedabad town 3-1.

Mr. Nanda Visits Kamgar Nagar

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Mr. Kher, Premier of Bombay, addressed the volunteers of the Kamgar Nagar Sevak Mandal on Sunday morning. A large number of volunteers, boy scouts and tenants gathered in the Jambori Maidan to hear Mr. Nanda.

Mr. Bolan, the Secretary of the Worli Young Men's Association, in introducing the speaker referred to the work he did for the welfare of the labourers in Ahmedabad and congratulated the Kamgar Nagar Sevak Mandal in having him that morning for advising them regarding their duties.

Mr. Gulzarilal related his experiences in organising labour. He assured his audience that the Congress Ministry would do their best in ameliorating the lot of the labourers, but nothing would equal the work carried on by voluntary agencies in redressing grievances and bringing about a gradual change for the better. The speaker mentioned several factors which held up the progress of the working class tenants and exhorted the volunteers to do their best in removing the evil of gambling in its various forms found in the chawls.

After the termination of the meeting Mr. Gulzarilal visited the Reading Room of the Worli Y.M.A. and expressed satisfaction with the work carried on by the Association. He also visited a number of chawls accompanied by captains of the volunteer corps.

ROLE OF TRI-COLOUR IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT

Mukadam Hoists National Flag At Congress House

The monthly Flag hoisting function was held at the Congress House, on Sunday, when Mr. Waman S. Mukadam, M.L.A., Bombay, unfurled the National Flag.

Mr. Waman Mukadam observed that they all knew how dearly Indians held the Tri-colour National Flag, and how the National Flag had behind it the prestige and respect of the nation, which had made great sacrifice to uphold the honour of the Flag.

CHANGE OF TACTICS

It would be a mistake to suppose that the National fight for freedom had drawn to a close in the present circumstances. There were many tactics, which were adopted in any national struggle for freedom and independence. And at present there was a change in the method of carrying on the movement. When the whole nation was marching forward towards the goal of Independence, the Tri-colour National Flag symbolised that goal, which was cherished by every Indian.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, thanked Mr. Waman Mukadam for having accepted the invitation of the B.P.C.C.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master said that Mr. Waman S. Mukadam was in the political field since 1907, the year of the Partition of Bengal agitation. He was a very popular political leader of Godhra.

Dr. Mrs. Chandubai Kulkarni Dead

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Jan. 29.

Dr. Mrs. Chandubai Kulkarni, M.B.B.S. wife of Principal T. A. Kulkarni, H.P.T. College, Nasik died at her residence on 27th January. She was the first woman in the C. K. P. Community to obtain a degree in medicine and surgery. For sometime she was a member of the Nasik District School Board but had to leave all public activities due to indifferent health.

Polo Final At Mahaluxmi

Jaipur Pilgrims Win Western India Cup

Golcanda Beaten By 13 Goals To 3 In Final

The Jaipur Pilgrims won the Western India Polo Championship, when they defeated the holders of the Cup, Golcanda, in the finals by a big margin of 13 goals to 3 at Mahaluxmi on Sunday afternoon.

Amongst the distinguished gathering present were His Excellency Sir Roger Lumely, Governor of Bombay, Lady Lumely, Prince and Princess of Berar, H. H. Nawab of Bhopal, H. H. the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, the Maharanis of Baroda and Cooch-Behar, H. H. the Maharajah of Idar, H. H. the Maharajah of Baria, H. H. Nawab of Sachin and H. H. the Maharajah of Lunawada.

Lady Lumely presented the trophy to the winners.

Golcanda's Off-Day

Golcanda the holders of the Championship Cup for the last two years fell below the expectations of their supporters as they failed to give a display in keeping with their reputation. The Jaipur Pilgrims, as the score indicates, scored a run-away victory. They were, undoubtedly, a superior mounted side and did not allow their opponents to do anything right. It was a great surprise to see Mir Towfik Ali and H. P. Guiness throw away likely openings time and again, while their opponents, most prominent amongst whom was Rao Raja Hanut Singh, availed of almost all the opportunities that came their way. Hanut Singh was responsible for 6 out of the 13 goals scored by his side.

First Chukker: Jaipur Pilgrims established their superiority soon after the start. Rajkumar Prithi Singh drawing blood in the first minute (1—0). Rao Raja Hanut Singh put Jaipur ahead when he sent the ball high into the goal (2—0). Before the chukker finished Jaipur Pilgrims increased their lead closing with (3—0.)

Scores: Jaipur Pilgrims 3; Golcanda 0.

Second Chukker: Up and down play marked the beginning of the second period. Later Hanut Singh failed to make use of a 60—yard's hit. Jaipur, here, should have added to their score but for Hamidullah, who brought off a fine save by clearing the ball just as it was about to pass over the goal-line. Rao Raja Abbey Singh picked up the hit-out correctly and made no mistake in sending the ball between the flags (4—0). Golcanda were unlucky in missing two likely openings before this chukker finished, Guiness and Mir Towfik Ali seeing two of their well-taken shots going wide.

Scores: Jaipur Pilgrims 4; Golcanda 0.

Third Chukker: A melee in front of the Golcanda goal-mouth ended in one of the Golcanda players deflecting the ball into his own goal (5—0). Wilson opened Golcanda's account scoring with a high shot (5—1). Jaipur attacked again and Rajkumar Prithi Singh increased their lead (6—1). On the bugle sounding Rao Raja Hanut Singh put the ball between the flags (7—1).

Scores: Jaipur Pilgrims 7; Golcanda 1.

Fourth Chukker: Mohd. Hamidullah took an excellent high shot only to see Mir Towfik Ali's pony stop the ball right in front of the goal. Rao Raja Hanut Singh was now instrumental in scoring two quick goals for Jaipur while Golcanda still stood at 1 (9—1). Mir Towfik Ali put the ball wide twice before the close of this chukker.

Scores: Jaipur Pilgrims 9; Golcanda 1.

Fifth Chukker: This chukker opened with Jaipur and Golcanda attacking in turn. Then Rao Raja Hanut Singh, with a nice shot taken from an acute angle, raised Jaipur's total to (10—1.) Rajkumar Prithi Singh, after crossing took the ball along the line and put it between the flags (11—1). Wilson and Mir Towfik Ali lost two scoring opportunities for Golcanda. A high shot into Golcanda's goal by Rao Raja Hanut Singh struck the post but the same player completed Jaipur's dozen on the bugle (12—1).

Scores: Jaipur Pilgrims; 12 Golcanda 1.

Sixth Chukker: Another chance that came to Jaipur was thrown away by Wilson, who shot wide. A 60—yard's hit taken by Guiness travelled correctly and brought Golcanda their second goal (12—2) Jaipur reached 13 through Rajkumar Prithi Singh (13—2). Mir Towfik Ali got possession of the ball from the centre and getting away nicely gave Golcanda their third and the last goal of the match, (13—3); the final bugle sounding immediately afterwards found the Jaipur Pilgrims winners by 13 goals to 3.

Scores: Jaipur Pilgrims 13; Golcanda 3.

Teams:—

Jaipur Pilgrims; 1, Rajkumar Prithi Singh 2; Rao Raja Abbey Singh; 3, Rao Raja Hanut Singh: Back, Captain P. B. Sanger.

Golcanda: 1, Captain Mir. Towfik Ali, 2, Major Wilson, 3, Capt. H. P. Guiness; Back, Mr. Mohd. Hamidullah.

MATINEE TO-DAY
AT 2-45 P.M.

CELEBRATE YOUR AMAVAS HOLIDAY WITH A VISIT TO

MINERVA

AND ENJOY

DEVIKA RANI'S
MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE
IN
BOMBAY TALKIES'

Jeevan Prabhat
THE PICTURE OF THE YEAR
3 SHOWS DAILY
5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
14th WEEK

To-day being Amavas
Special Show at
2-30 p. m.

INDIA'S GREATEST!
NEW THEATRES' MASTERPIECE

Vidyapati

Starring:—
PAHARI SANYAL,
KANANBALA.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

ROXY
TALKIES

Czech Women Players Beat Hungarians

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In Table-Tennis in Women's Double's Final Depetrisova and Votrubcova (Czechoslovakia) beat Beregi and Ferency (Hungary). 25/23, 17/21, 21/18.—Reuter.

Austria Qualifies For Swaythling Cup Final

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In the Table-Tennis Swaythling Cup playoff, Austria beat England by five matches to one, Austria thereby qualifying to meet Hungary in the final, which will be played on Monday.—Reuter.

Table-Tennis Women's Singles

In Table-Tennis in Women's Singles final Pritzi (Austria) beat Depetrizova (Czechoslovakia) 21/13. 21/12.

In Men's Final Vana beat Bergmann (holder) 20/22, 21/9, 21/16, 21/14.

In Mixed Double's Final, Woodhead (England) and Bellak (Hungary) beat Votrubcova and Vana (Czechoslovakia) 21/14, 16/21, 21/13, 18/21, 22/20. Reuter.

Bombay Hockey League

VICTORY FOR BOMBAY CUSTOMS

B. B. & C. I. BEATEN BY 3 GOALS

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

The Bombay Customs earned full points in their First division fixture in the Bombay Hockey League Tournament, when they defeated the B. B. and C. I. Railway by 3 goals to nil at the Association ground on Sunday. The losers played one short throughout.

The first half saw both teams attacking in turn, till the Customs gained the upper hand and were playing in the Railway area. A couple of dangerous raids by their attack line, saw Pinto missing the mark on at least three occasions. The Railway men, at this stage, were fighting hard and managed to share the honours till the lemon-time arrived with the scoreboard blank.

3 GOALS

On resumption the Customs broke away with a right-wing move, Afzal, doing a good bit of work on his flank, centred correctly but Jagat Singh failed to reach the ball, the Railway goalkeeper clearing well. A little later Pinto gave the Customs an early second half lead accepting a pass by Feroze Khan (1—0). This was a good goal considering the way Pinto broke through to beat the Railwayman in the goal with his brilliant stick work.

Jagat Singh, the Customs' inside-right, increased their lead soon after with a hot shot taken from the top of the ring (2—0).

The winners now dominated the exchanges and Pinto completed their tally by scoring the third goal of the match.

THE RESULT

Bombay Customs 3 goals.
B.B. and C. I. Nil.

TEAMS

BOMBAY CUSTOMS: Sharpe; Abru and Aslam; Digne, Brewin and Salim; Afzal, Jagat Singh, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Correa.

B.B. & C. I: Leach; Carr and Wallis; Page, Heredia and Wallace; Francis, McHugh, Jones and D'Souza.

MODERN CONCEPT OF 'VARSITY

Vice-Chancellor Kedar's Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

"It is my ambition to see that teachers of this University will be persons whose studies will bear on modern life on its practical side and whose students will be men and women, who will understand and use actual working sinews of modern life of country," said Mr. T. J. Kedar, the new Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University in the course of his first address at the special session of the Nagpur University Court this noon. Proceeding Mr. Kedar said, "there is change all over the world regarding conception of modern University. Even Oxford, one of oldest Universities, has not escaped the influence of the time spirit. The heart of our University must beat in unison with the national mind."

NO RECOGNITION FOR NON-STATUTORY BODIES.

The question of granting recognition to examinations conducted by non-statutory Universities like the Indian Women's University, the Gujarat Vidyapith, and the Ahmedabad and Tilak Vidyapaith of Poona, should they seek same, evoked a lively debate at the University Court meeting when Mr. N. K. Behere moved a resolution on the subject. Prof. Behere said that the absence of recognition to the first-named institution forced women students to leave province for the prosecuting of higher studies. The last named two Universities were manned by persons, who were in no way inferior to those who conducted statutory Universities, and produced students of high merit.

Mr. Khaparde opposing, pointed out that the Indian Women's University had not succeeded in securing recognition from the Bombay University in whose jurisdiction it was situate. Dr. Mrs. Permanand felt that the resolution was in the nature of an invitation to these institutions to seek recognition and suggested that each case should be discussed after it arose. Prof. Behere's resolution was defeated by 40 votes to 37.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Court adopted Mr. Shahane's resolution urging the establishment of an Employment Exchange Bureau and it also recommended that military education on the lines of the Civic Defence Force, Amraoti, be given to students as present arrangements were inadequate due to lack of finance.

KISAN MARCHES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, January 29

Seventy-five peasant marches were organised in Madras Presidency between January 17 and 25, in which a lakh of peasants took part. These marches were led to the local headquarters of Government to communicate to the Ministry of the peasants' demands.

Two thousand Kisans marched under the leadership of Mrs. Bharatidevi Ranga to the Tehsildar's Office at Sattenepalle and asked for free grazing, remission of land revenue and protested against Government amendments to the Debt Relief Bill.

The "Bihar Kisan Day" was observed on January 23, when the attitude of Bihar Kisans was approved.—United Press.

U. S. BEATS HUNGARY IN MEN'S DOUBLES

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In Table-Tennis World's Championships in Men's Double's Final McClure and Schiff (United States) beat Barna and Bellak (Hungary) 21/18 15/21, 19/21, 21/14, 21/19.—Reuter.

BENGAL POLITICS

Why Mahatma Invited Calcutta Leaders

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that the recent informal talks between Bengal leaders and Mahatma Gandhi in Wardha, which have since been followed up in Calcutta on the return of Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Mr. G. D. Birla and Dr. B. C. Roy were mainly confined to ending the personal rancour or bitterness, which had so long vitiated politics in Bengal and tended to undermine the solidarity of Bengal's political organisation.

TO END BITTERNESS.

In regard to the Wardha talks, the "Patrika" is in a position to say Mr. Sarkar and Dr. Roy visited Wardha as Gandhiji expressed a desire to see them. Gandhiji for some time had been taking a sympathetic and active interest in Bengal politics It is understood that he expressed a desire that the personal bitterness which existed in Bengal politics, should be removed with a view to bring about a calmer political atmosphere for all concerned.

In deference to these wishes of Gandhiji, Mr. Sarkar and Dr. Roy have since met both Mr. Subhas Bose and Mr. Sarat Bose.

The paper believes that the personal relations between Mr. Sarkar and Mr. Sarat Bose will henceforth be cordial.—A. P.

JAMSHED MEHTA IN SURAT

Presentation Of Civic Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 29.

The Surat Municipality resolved to present an address to Mr. Jamshed Mehta on the 31st inst. and a Committee consisting of President Zaveri, Vice-President Mr. Narielvala and Messrs. Satvasukh, Vora Vakil and Khasukha was appointed to do the necessary arrangements.

The Board also resolved to request Government to remove the Savoy Hotel from the present place owing to its proximity with the Victoria Garden and mosque. As regards the expired period of the present Board President Mr. Zaveri read a resolution of April 1935 and said that the old board can carry out business till the first meeting of the new Municipal Board. Replying to a question of Dewan Bahadur Thakoram, President Zaveri said that the present Board can work till first meeting of new Board.

As the names of nominated members of the Board have been published on 27th inst., it is believed that the first meeting of new Board will be held within 25 days after publication of names. The opening ceremony of the Besant Hall will be performed by Mr. Jamshed Mehta to-morrow morning, while the opening ceremony of the grand Exhibition on city club gymkhana will be performed by Mr. Vinayak Nandshanker Mehta, brother of Sir Manubhai on the 2nd of February.

Indian Employers' Adviser For Geneva

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Federations of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers have recommended the name of Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas, of Ahmedabad to the Government for nomination of Indian Employers' Adviser to the 24th session of the International Labour Conference. —United Press.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN BIHAR

Draft Rules Fix Penalty Of Rs. 500

PATNA, Jan. 28.

The Draft Rules which the Government intend to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Bihar Entertainment Duty Act, 1937, have been published in the "Gazette" and will be taken into consideration on or after February 22, 1938. Suggestions and objections have been invited from persons affected by such rules.

Under the rules, complimentary tickets are permissible subject to a maximum. Any magistrate or a police officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector, may at any time require the proprietor of an entertainment to produce for inspection all his books and records.

The breach of the rules will be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

is stated: "Excluding the air routes, there existed at the end of the year about 170,0000 miles of lines over which mails were conveyed by different agencies, as against about 169,000 miles during the previous year. Seventy-three new motor lines were opened during the year, forty-four of these being in the Bombay, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier circles."

STATISTICS OF WIRES.

Similar figures are given for telegraphs and telephones. "At the end of the year under review the Department was maintaining about 107,300 miles of post line carrying 533,600 miles of overhead copper, bronze and iron wires, and 1,400 miles of aerial, underground and sub-marine cable, containing 103,000 miles of copper conductors. These figures represent an increase of 600 miles of line, 9,000 miles of wire, 100 miles of cable and 9,000 miles of conductors."

The report adds that the year under review continued to be one of preparation and planning for further (telephone) developments in the next few years; efforts continued to be made to explore the possibilities of all places where prospects of local or trunk telephone systems seemed promising. As a preliminary to the opening of many new telephone exchanges, additional trunk outlets were made available at sections, over which existing trunk telephone traffic was subject to delay."

WIRELESS BRANCH.

Referring to the wireless branch of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the report states: "At the end of the year there were in operation 24 stations, at seven of which there were separate transmitting and receiving stations. The apparatus at these stations included fourteen direction-finders, 41 transmitters and 45 receivers. Aeronautical services were maintained at thirteen places and ship services at seven."

REAL SURPLUS.

The year under report ended with a profit of Rs. 14,50,000 and this is the 'first year' of a real surplus since 1926-27. The general recovery in economic conditions combined with the measures taken to stop leakages of revenue and to popularise the services by publicity and propaganda have contributed to the general improvement in the revenues.

During the year under report the revenue increased by about Rs. 21,50,000, while the expenditure increased by only about Rs 7,50,000 in spite of the fact that the Department had to meet the normal increase on account of annual increments to the staff to the extent of Rs. 12,00,000 and the cost of expansion of postal facilities in rural and other undeveloped areas to the extent of over Rs 2,00,000.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The capital expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 46,00,000, most of the expenditure being on telephone developments.

The postage rate on letters was put on a rational basis being fixed at one anna for the first tola with half an anna for each succeeding tola. The weight allowed for registered newspapers carried at a quarter anna postages was increased from 8 to 10 tolas

NEW POST OFFICES.

During the retrenchment period, a number of post offices working at a loss had been closed down. In 1935-36 the Department embarked tentatively on a policy of expansion in view of improving revenue. In the year under report this policy was pursued with vigour with the result that at the end of the year there had been a net addition of 676 new post offices.

The present hatching season will last only upto the end of February. If you have not hatched enough of chicks for the next year, better write immediately to the Asian Poultry Institute, 11, H Connaught Road, Poona for information. (Advt).

Year Of Real Surplus For Posts And Telegraphs

Economic Improvement Adds To Earnings

NET ADDITION OF 676 OFFICES DURING 1936-'37: REVENUE SHOOTS UP BY 21 1/2 LAKHS

During 1936-37 the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India handled more than 1,200,000,000 articles, nearly 18,000,000 telegrams (involving over 80,000,000 signalling operations), and had cash transactions exceeding Rs. 3,60,00,00,000

These are only three of the illustrations of the activities and progress of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, contained in the report for 1936-37, published to-day.

TOTAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS

The following table summarises briefly the volume of postal business during that year:

	Rs.
Total estimated number of articles handled	1,220,138,000
Number of registered articles posted	43,508,000
Number of insured articles posted	3,157,000
Value of insured articles posted	95,59,65,000
Postage charges realised	6,78,55,000
Number of money-orders issued	43,496,000
Value of money-orders issued	81,69,75,000
Number of Indian postal orders sold	656,000
Value of Indian postal orders sold	14,67,000
Value-payable post collections	18,70,55,000

The report remarks: "These figures represent in most cases an increase in business compared with the corresponding figures for 1935-36, due mainly to the improvement in general economic conditions and to the publicity campaign."

Discussing communications, it

(Continued in column 5.)

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2-30
OF
World's BEST CINECOLOR Picture

Kisan Kanya

INDIA'S 1st ALL COLOUR

Produced By:
IMPERIAL FILM CO.

Starring:
★ PADMADEVI
★ GULAM MAHOMED

SPECIAL SHOW FOR
LADIES
ON WEDNESDAY,
2nd FEBRUARY
AT 1-30

MAJESTIC
Daily at: 5-15, 8, 10-30.

2ND WEEK

TO-DAY MATINEE
at 2-30 p. m.
Being Amas Holiday
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p. m.

SAGAR'S
Powerful Production

Watan

KUMAR—BIBBO
MAYA & YAKUB

Direction:—
MEHBOOB

IMPERIAL
Lamington Road

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 30, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 28, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 28, 1307
Hightide: 0-10, 11-57
Lowtide: 6-17, 17-53
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 31m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

PARTY TO MR. BHAIJI

A garden party will be given to-day (Monday) to M. M. A. Bhaiji to congratulate him on his election to the Legislative Assembly by the Students Union of the University School of Economics and the Bombay Field Club, at 7 p.m. at University Gardens. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual gathering of the Technological Association of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, will be held on Monday 7th February at 5 p.m. H. E. the Governor will preside.

SWASTIK LEAGUE VACCINATION CENTRE

During the 2 weeks ending the 27th inst., 1,507 persons were vaccinated at this Centre, which is being conducted at the League's Headquarters, Vithalbhai Patel Road, daily from 7-40 to 8-45 a.m., (S. T.).

LAW COLLEGE SOCIAL

It has been decided to hold a Social somewhere in the first week of next month. The Managing Committee hopes that the 'Old Boys' will readily seize this opportunity to renew their associations with the College, and cooperate with the Committee to make the gathering a big success. Donations can be sent by cheque payable to the Hon. Secretary, Social Day Committee, or paid in case at the College Office.

SWASTIK LEAGUE AMBULANCE CORPS

For more prompt and efficient day-and-night service, the ambulance volunteers have been grouped in batches, every batch in turn being in constant attendance at the Headquarters at the fixed hours. It is hoped that this arrangement would be taken good advantage of the public. Telephone No. 42232.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. B. L. Punjabi will meet the Banking Class students in the University Buildings to-day at the usual time. The other Adult Education Classes for to-day will be held and conducted as usual.

NAVJAWAN MUSLIM CONFERENCE

An adjourned general meeting of the Reception Committee of Bombay Presidency Navjawan Muslim Conference will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m., (S. T.), at Fateman Manzil, next to Dongri Police Station (near Sandhurst Road, Railway Station) Dongri.

KALYANJI RATANJI DISPENSARY

The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of December 1937 was 4,297.

MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTULLAS DISPENSARY

The number of new patient treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week-ending 22nd January 1938 was 341; of these 220 were males and 121 females.

DHUPCHHAV SHOW POSTPONED

To-day (Monday) being Amavashya, the show of "Dhupchhav" arranged by the Bhagini Samaj for its members to-day is postponed till to-morrow (Tuesday) 1-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A gigantic thriller of the air
"NON-STOP NEW YORK"
Starring:
ANNA LEE
JOHN LODER
and many others

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Stage Door
KATHARINE HEPBURN GINGER ROGERS
ADOLPHE MENJOU
with GAIL PATRICK · Constance Collier · Andrea Leeds · Samuel L. Hinds · Lucille Ball

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Road Back". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"First Lady". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Non-Stop New York". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kissan Kanya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"It's Love I'm After". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Trader Horn". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Stage Door". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapaty". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Live, Love and Learn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nightingale". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

B. P. C. C. Meeting

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 3rd February 1938, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at the Congress House.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The 31st lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY'S UNION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., at the office of the Union. The Agenda of the meeting will be:—

1. To read out and confirm the minutes of the last meeting.
2. The Report of the Work and the Statement of Accounts.
3. The plan of work for the future.

HARI KIRTAN

Under the auspices of Sheth Motubhai Kasavbhai Solicitor Adhyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya a public meeting will be held in the premises of Brahma Nivas West to-day (Monday) at 9-15 p.m., when Rai Saheb Sheth Shreeram Motilalji Agarwalla Treasury Officer of B. B. & C. I. Railway will preside.

Shastri Haridas Bhauji of Jamnagar will perform Hari Kirtan on Sudama Charitra.

DR. JAMSHED M. UNWALLA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the "Rahanuma-e-Mazdayasnan Sabha, Dr. Jamshed M. Unwalla Ph. D., Ancien Eleve de L'Ecoli du Louvre, Paris, will, before leaving India, deliver the last public lecture of the season, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Dr. Sir J J. Mody Memorial Hall, (Apollo Street, Museum East) on "Iran" in Gujarati, supported by lantern slides of the photos taken by him during his tour in Iran in 1929.

Bombay Garage Gift Scheme

The ceremony of opening the sealed envelopes containing the 3 selected numbers and announcing the names of successful entrants in the Gift Scheme organised by the Bombay Garage, to commemorate the 35th Anniversary of their connection with the Automobile Trade in this country, will be performed by Lady Blackwell, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, at their premises, on Tuesday, 1st February at 10 a.m. (S. T.).

Film Folk Foregather At Ranjit Studio

Several hundred guests representing the local film industry and the press were present at the opening ceremony, last evening, of Ranjit Movietones' new sound-proof studio at Dadar. The Proprietor, Mr. Chandulal Shah, thanks the guests and the function terminated with the singing of the "Bande Mataram".

COLABA REGISTERS 'QUAKE SHOCK

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,090 miles away with its epicentral region, apparently near Mt. Everest in the Himalayas, was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 9hrs. 47mts. (I.S.T.) on Saturday, the 29th Jan. 1938.

LOCAL BOARD CONSTITUENCIES IN WEST KHANDESH

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, published on Saturday last notifies the area of the constituencies in west Khandesh for Local Boards' elections.

GIRGAUM D. C. COMMITTEE'S MEETING

Letter To Congress President

We have received a copy of a letter addressed to the President of the Indian National Congress. The letter says:

"The meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee which was called to-day to elect the Council and the office-bearers, of the said Committee could not function, because Mr. S. K. Patil came to the meeting with a large number of hooligans who entered the Hall by breaking through the volunteers' cordons. As soon as the business of the meeting was started Mr. S. K. Patil incited the hooligans to prevent the work of the meeting. This action of Mr. Patil made the work of the meeting impossible. We, therefore, request you to take disciplinary action against Mr. Patil as the person responsible for breaking the Congress creed of non-violence. As Mr. Patil found himself in a minority he resorted to this unworthy strategem and has, therefore, shown himself thoroughly unfit to hold any office in the Congress." The letter is signed by K B Bharucha, (Mrs.) Sunder Podwal, (Mrs.) Sulochana Padbidri, M R Masani, Mulraj Karsondas, S K Ramabhai, (Miss) Indumati A. Kareker, (Miss) Subhadra R. Kalgootkar, (Miss) Anusuya G. Rangnekar, (Miss) Padma K. Kamath, (Miss) Rukma K Kamat, (Miss) Indira G. Pithare, (Miss) Indumati G. Pradhan, (Miss) Kalindi N. Pithaie, (Mrs.) Aimai C. Mehta, (Miss) Khorshed K. Mehta, (Miss) Aloo J. Dastur, (Miss Dina J. Dastur, (Miss) Shirin F. Tarapore, (Miss) Bachubai Wagle, (Miss) Dhun Nariman Kapadia, (Mrs.) Sarala F. Vakil, N T Shroff, T Vishwanath, Gulab Shroff, J K Shroff, R S Vedapathi, A G Sukhthanker, N J Dastur, A A Nadkarni, A P Koppikar, Allarappa, M M Gandhi, K B Sanzgiri, R. Vakil, Ravindra Mulraj, Himatlal N. Pancholi, G P Nadkarni, L K Vaid, P Narweker, B A Wagh, K G Dandekar, C V Varad, U S Purohit, Y D Nagandker, K M Chounker, J H Gidh, J V Hate, M G Dandeker, V N Potdar, S Bhandarker, M M Chanker, P N Modak, P V Hate, H V Chaudhari, Balwant P. V., Y B Mitra, V A Dhanudhar and 19 others, (Miss) Nira Bapat, (Miss) Shardabai Banker, (Mrs.) Shakuntala C Vakil, (Mrs). Jankibai Pradhan, (Mrs.) Shivlaxmi B Dhupelia (Miss) L P Rane, (Miss) Siloo M Voogkerr, (Mrs.) Bablibai P. Chivle, (Miss) Kastur Jayakar, (Miss) Mai Varerkar, (Miss) Angu Parmanand Rane, (Miss) S. Nerurker, (Miss) Shalini Mali, (Mrs.) Saraswatibai Ghotmb, (Mrs.) Indirabai Dhidhasaer, (Mrs.) B Divadker, (Mrs.) Sudha R. Kher, (Mrs.) Jhaverbai Mulraj, (Mrs). Surajben Bhagwardas Dalal, Ratilal Bhah, P R Bharucha, (Mrs.) Sanjeevibai Prabhu, C P Hatheesingh, H B Sawant, J V Hate, D P Khedeker, M R Kiral, U N Pithale, Shantam B Chachad, P B Naik, Dhonde S. K., A K Dhonde, E Mankame, K S Mhatre, K G Dandekar, M H Potdar, Madhuker V Poudwal, A H Poudwal, H Filani, P K Mehta, K Trivedi, Chandrakant Mehta, Janak Mehta, N R Kulkarni, M H Mitra, C H Mitra, D Shanbag, A B Mistry, C P Mistry, C P Patel, Jaisukhlal Shah, D R Shah, K J Fovker, E C Kapadia, Y M Shetty, Naju Dastur and G M S Captain.

MR. PATIL'S REPLY

The following is Mr. S. K. Patil's statement regarding the above letter:

As so much publicity has been given to this one-sided version of the case, I feel compelled to release for publication the letter that I have addressed to Mrs. Perinben Captain in this connection. The letter runs as follows:—

"Dear Madam,—Last night Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the President of the B.P.C.C. handed to me a letter which you have addressed him only yesterday, together with another letter with the typed signatures of several persons, professing to be the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. Ordinarily I would not have taken the slightest notice of this mischievous propaganda, but since you have threatened in your letter that the copies of this letter would be sent to All-India Leaders, a formal reply has become necessary.

"Please note that I am sending copies of this reply to the leaders whom you have sent your letters.

"I totally deny the allegations made by you and your friends in the letter. All of you were a party to an arrangement and hence your opinion counts for nothing. I am, however, sorry that the poor Bhayas of Tardeo who have been members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee continuously for the last several years and who are any day better and more sincere Congressmen than many of the signatories to the letter, should have been styled as the 'hooligans'. In my opinion these poor voters are more sincere and honest and at all events better Congressmen than the 'educated hooligans' who have signed the letter. Since the President of the B.P.C.C. has already issued an official circular in this matter and since the B.P.C.C. is possessed of these matters, I do not want to add anything at this stage."

WAS IT A MUSLIM LEAGUE AFFAIR?

Procession And Meeting To Demand Ali Bahadur Khan's Resignation

Alleging that Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, did not act in the best interests of the Muslims, a few members of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, organised a demonstration to denounce Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and to call upon him to resign from the Assembly.

It may be recalled that in the elections held last February, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan came out successful, defeating a candidate of the Muslim League.

Though the demonstration may be said to have been organised by the members of the Muslim League, for some reasons best known to themselves, the officials of the Muslim League did not give the usual official colour to the whole show.

The demonstration started from the Mahomed Ali Road and passing by the Crawford Market moved into the Abdur Rahman Street and after going along several streets, came up to the Chowki Mohalla near the J. J. Hospital. From there the procession was directed towards the Chhota Kabaristan, where a meeting was held.

The demonstrators were led by Maulana Irfan (who opposed Muslim League in the last election!) and throughout the way raised slogans "Down with Ali Bahadur Khan" and "Muslim League Zindabad".

A strong posse of constables armed with lathis and police officers armed with service revolvers accompanied the procession which swelled in numbers as it reached the Chhota Kabaristan.

At the Chhota Kabaristan, Maulana Irfan, addressing the gathering, exhorted them to go to Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and demand his resignation. Further he asked them to boycott the paper conducted by him.

PHILOSOPHER TURNS MINISTER

Munshi Amidst Elphinstonians

The annual social gathering of the Elphinstone College Hostel Union was celebrated in the Elphistone College Hall on Saturday at 5 p.m., when the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi presided and Mrs. Munshi distributed the prizes.

The Principal in the course of his speech paid tributes to Mr. and Mrs. Munshi and referred to their National activities.

Addressing quite a good gathering of students and guests, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi recaptulated his old College days and gave many anecdotes of an old timer.

He said that when he was in the College, he had no other ambition than to be a professor of Philosophy, and he never thought that he would go in for law and take the present responsibilities. His father's ambition was to send him for I.C.S. examination to secure some Collector's post.

After the cups were given away to successful winners by Mrs. Munshi, the function terminated with recitals, concerts and dances by the students.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Meeting Adjourned

VILE PARLE, Sunday.
(From A Correspondent.)

Amidst scenes of great excitement, the meeting of the Vile Parle Congress Committee which met on Sunday the 30th inst., to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year was declared adjourned by the President Mr. I. M. Oza, on account of the constitutional issue raised by a majority of the members. The point at dispute was the inclusion of Smt. Deviyani Desai's name as an ex-officio member. Smt. Desai is a primary member of the Congress at Vile Parle but a delegate elected to Haripura from the Andheri-Borivli constituency. A majority of the members interpreted that she could not be allowed to sit as a member in the Vile Parle Committee but should seek her place at one of the above places. Sjt. Ratubhai Desai, a member of the Vile Parle Congress Committee placed before the meeting the correspondence passed between him and the office of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in connection with the above. The ruling of the M. P. C. C. was that Smt. Desai cannot become a sitting member at Vile Parle.

But in spite of this clear verdict from the Provincial Committee, Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt and certain other members along with the president Sjt. I. M. Oza, denied to accept the ruling, and insisted upon their interpretation of the constitution.

The President abruptly adjourned the meeting till he officially gets a reply in the matter from Head Office, Poona 2.

RACK-RENTING MUST GO

City Meeting Urges Legislation For Relief To Tenants

An attack on the present system of rack-renting and a plea for a drastic reduction of rents, at least by 50 per cent., were made by speakers at a meeting at Mazdoor Maidan, Madanpura, on Sunday. In the absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Indulal Yajnik presided. The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee and the Anjuman-e-Bedari-e-Mazdoor.

A resolution demanding reduction of rent by 50 per cent. and legislation for rent-control was passed at the meeting.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik observed that the problem of rent loomed large at present, due to economic depression and consequent dwindling incomes. Even the Bombay Municipal Corporation had sought to give relief to the tenants in October 1932, by requesting Government to take legislative measures. Since 1932, conditions of tenants had worsened economically, but still the proposed legislation in the matter was not forthcoming. The Tenants' Conference at Ahmedabad had urged intensive agitation in the matter, and he appealed to the audience to do the same in Bombay and force the hands of Government to take action.

HEAVY TOLL OF MORTALITY

After Mr. Abdul Hai moved the resolution which was duly seconded, Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A., supporting it, said that he felt that neither his nor Mr. Ali Bahadur Khans' Bill regarding reduction of rent stood any chance of being placed on the legislative anvil, at least for some time to come.

He cited statistics to show that the death-rate of children in one-room tenement was greater than that among those who lived in two-room or three-room tenements. There was a crying need for relief at present. He believed that the grievances of the tenants could be redressed only by a whirlwind agitation.

Mr. Batalvi and Mr. Tahir also drew the attention of the audience to the condition of the tenants and appealed for mass agitation in the matter.

CITY FATHERS CRITICISED

Mr. J. Bukhari, moving another resolution condemning the resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 'vis-a-vis' the introduction of adult suffrage in Municipal elections, as suggested by the Bombay Government, observed that the Government should take the initiative and proceed to introduce Adult Suffrage, in spite of the Corporation resolution. The resolution was passed.

STANDARDISATION OF EFFICIENT SYSTEM

Various Systems Of Hindustani Shorthand To Be Examined

Sjt. Shrimannarayan Agarwal, Joint Secretary, All India Hindi Prachar Samiti, Wardha, sends the following for publication:

The Hindustani Stenographers Conference which was held here on the 10th and 11th of January, under the presidency of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, appointed a Committee consisting of Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar (Chairman), Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, and Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, to examine the various systems of Hindustani Shorthand, and standardise or evolve one efficient system, which may be suitable for other modern Indian languages as well with the necessary modifications. I request all those who have not yet informed us about their systems adapted either for Hindustani or some other modern Indian vernacular, to send me their thesis as early as possible, so that they may be placed before the Committee for comparative study and detailed analytical examination. Information about the Shorthand systems should be based on the following questionnaire:

QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. Please mention the Indian language for which you have adopted or invented your shorthand system 2. What are the basic consonant and vowel sounds which you think, are necessary for an efficient Shorthand system of modern Indian languages in general, and Hindustani, in particular? 3 How would you represent those basic sounds in your system? Give the letters in Nagri, and their equivalents in shorthand strokes 4 Enumerate the rules used for brief-writing and for joining the vowels to consonants Give the examples in each case. 5. Have you worked out grammalogues and phraseograms in your system? State if you have worked out some other tricks or devices. 6. Have you undertaken any counting of words to find out the frequencies of different words for your logograms and phraseograms? 7. Are the strokes assigned for different syllables based on actual counting and the calculation of freqencies? Can you mention what conjunct vowels and consonants are most frequent in your language? 8. Give examples of the prefixes and suffixes provided for in your system 9. Do you think it is necessary to have a better and stronger vowel representation for the Indian languages as compared with English? 10. Do you prefer the joint vowel or the disiointed vowel system for Shorthand in Indian vernacular, esp Hind? 11. Do you think that a shorthand reporter can take notes of language which is not known to him? 12 To how many Indian languages can your system be adopted with necessary modification? 13. What is the maximum speed attained in your system and how do you count your words: Illustrate your counting. 14. Is ruled paper necessary for your system? 15 Do you think that halfing and doubling are necessary for obtaining accuracies, minimising space and acquiring speed? 16. Has your system been adopted from any of the current systems of Shorthand viz. Pitman's Sloyan-Duployan Gregg and Dutton, etc.

WARNING TO CITY FATHERS

Cawnpore Congressmen Back Case Of Scavengers

CAWNPORE, Jan. 30.

In furtherance of the policy of collaborating with the local labour adopted by the City Congress Committee, the Cawnpore Municipal authorities have been warned that, unless within the next few days they redress the legitimate grievances of the Municipal scavengers, the entire Cawnpore City Congress Committee would side with the scavengers during the general strike which the scavengers have threatened to start shortly.

The City Congress Committee has also instituted a tribunal to enquire into the conduct of some Congressmen, who, as labour delegates from Cawnpore, are alleged to have made baseless charges against Pandit Balakrishna Sharma, the President of the City Congress Committee, during the last session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in Delhi.—United Press.

PATHE
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1938

ADULT EDUCATION

The Bombay Government have done well to appoint a separate Committee to advise them on the question of adult education, a subject scandalously neglected so far in spite of its supreme importance and urgent need in training citizens. In a country where 90 per cent of the people are illiterate there is little hope of securing substantial mass literacy in even two decades unless an attempt is made on a wide scale to impart at least minimum elementary education including literacy to adults as well as to children of school going age. At present schools even for the latter are far too few in British India. In our own Presidency there are only about 17,000 schools for our 27,000 towns and villages, about 16,000 villages being without any school of any type. Schools for adults are negligible, there being in the year 1934-35 only 114 throughout the Presidency. The instruction in the rural adult school seems to be of a very poor quality; for the official report itself says: "Most of the night schools in villages are run by primary teachers who have to cope with two or more classes during the day and. . the employment of overworked and underpaid teachers is by no means an ideal solution of the problem."

Honorary Teachers' Aid

It is obvious that adult education has so woefully lagged behind on account of financial stringency as well as insufficient appreciation of its importance. But now when there is some sort of responsible Government and almost all adults, if not all, are about to be voters for local self-growning bodies, no Cabinet can afford to neglect the claims of adult education. It must find the necessary funds at least for the minimum adult education including literacy. How can it do so when on the one hand prohibition, land revenue reform etc. are bound to reduce the general revenue and, on the other, it is confronted with ever-increasing calls on the public exchequer? Neither adult education nor ordinary school education can be made self-supporting, though both can be appreciably cheapened. And one of the most feasible ways of cheapening both is to enlist the services of honorary teachers. In the Report on Public Instruction in Bombay in 1934-35 the Educational Inspector C. D. remarks: "In view of the existing shortage of funds adult classes should and could be taught by young men who have had the benefits of education themselves and are in a financial position to offer their services free. The enlistment of such corps of volunteers willing to give up certain nights a week to visiting and teaching in village adult classes would not only produce literacy but by means of contact between town and country further education." While this is quite true so far as it goes, Government ought not to throw the responsibility for the progress of adult education wholly or mainly on private enterprise. With the help of local bodies they should take the initiative and make every effort to enlist private support. Congress Governments can do a great deal in this respect and can thus set an example to other Governments.

Mass Literacy

The Committee just appointed by the Bombay Government is a thoroughly able and representative one. It is also expected to consider every aspect of adult education. We hope it will lay special stress on elementary adult education including literacy. The question of literacy is now-a-days rightly engaging the attention of all public workers as illiteracy is a serious handicap to progress in every kind of reform. Expert literature on the subject with regard to Indian conditions is very meagre but useful practical suggestions based on experiments have been published during the last few years and we trust they will all be utilised by the Bombay Committee. Mr. S. R. Bhagvat, who has made many valuable experiments in this direction, is, happily, a member of the Committee. Great claims have been made for the method of mass education devised by Dr. Lanback of America, who is known to have obtained excellent results with his scheme in the Phillipine Islands. "A scheme of Adult Education" is a useful recently published book by Mr. A. B. Mande, Adult Education Inspector, Co-operative Societies, U. P. who has worked in the field of adult education for the last twelve years (Published by Ram Narain Lal, Allahabad. Pages 138; price 8 as.) We earnestly hope that all those who have had any experience of mass education or have given serious thought to it will place their suggestions before the Bombay Committee so as to enable it to submit to Government a sound scheme of adult education, whether or not all its recommendation can be at once accepted by Government.

Another Slap

Ordinarily any Power—or even a combination of Powers—that defied America, Britain and France would be condemned for its suicidal rashness. We doubt if Japan is open to that condemnation. Indeed she deserves admiration for her successful audacity. She has slapped—even physically, to say nothing of figuratively——everyone of these mighty Powers in turn on the cheek. And they have all submitted to the outrages with firm protests. Cables from the Far East deal not so much with the actual war as with the liberties taken by Japan against these Powers. Nor does the Japanese confine himself to these liberties. He imperiously issues warnings, audacious in the extreme no doubt but justified by the cringing attitude of the recipient. Britain, "our former ally", has been warned not only to behave herself but also to submit to Japanese dictation in determining her foreign relationships. This is the obvious meaning of the latest ultimatum regarding the maintenance of "political and economic relations with the Kuomintang". This is a positive insult. But all that Britain has done so far is ——nothing.

Whose Fault?

President Roosevelt's national defence message to the American Congress is worse than a wail of despair. Sensational as its text is—one has only to read the items of his "recommendations" to realise the colossal nature of the proposed increase in armaments—the message is a confession of the inevitability and imminence of a world war. It may be conceded that the lead in the race for armaments has been given by other Powers. It may be granted that Fascist militarism has left no other alternative for "peace-loving" Powers. It is also obvious that the danger from Japan is rapidly growing in proportions. But who is to blame if not America, France and Britain who have been consistently encouraging Fascism and Nazism ever since they submitted to Japanese aggression in Manchuria and Italian aggression in Abyssinia? Instead of acting collectively and firmly each one surrendered to the expediency of the moment. And they are doing it even now.

OUR LONDON LETTER

What De Valera Would Accept

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
(By Air Mail).

The Anglo-Irish discussions in Downing Street were adjourned on Wednesday evening and Mr. De Valera returned to Dublin with his colleagues on Thursday. The adjournment, it is announced, will be for a few weeks, as the detailed examination of various problems cannot be get through in less time. However, the admission is made that the examination is going to be mainly concerned with trade. The official statement, issued on Wednesday afternoon, does not suggest that there would be meetings of experts on defence, or Staff talks, as it was felt when Mr. De Valera arrived here. Still, defence remains within the purview of the discussions, and it is even said that "some" men in the British Defence Ministries are to undertake "some unilateral investigations for the advice of British Ministers

The Mask

Political writers are continuing to draw upon their imagination to give "first hand" information in connection with the negotiations between the two countries. I have heard it said that the original intention of these talks was purely to discuss the dispute over financial and economic affairs, but in fact they were put in the shade by the issue of the partition of Ireland. De Valera raised this question at the outset. Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Ulster, seized upon it to force a new election. This has led the weekly paper, "Tribune," to suggest that both Mr. De Valera and Lord Craigavon have an eye on their failure to solve the economic problems of the people over whom they rule. Mr. De Valera, we are told, goes to work as a theoretic mystic shrouding the real economic problem in a mist of old prejudices and fine sentimentalities. On the other hand, Lord Craigavon emerges as an open Fascist. Like Herr Hitler, he exploits foreign quarrels to hide domestic discontent. And that is not the only leaf he has taken from Hitler's book—as workers in Belfast know to their cost. Meanwhile the British Government and British and Irish capitalism are determined to maintain the partition of industrial workers in the North and agricultural workers in the South as a safeguard against Irish workers' revolt.

Money And Defence

There is a section in British political circles which take the view that the Anglo-Irish negotiations were mainly concerned with money and mechanised army. The real situation, according to this section, is that Britain has come to the conclusion that (1) the military relations of Britain with Ireland are not less but more important than ever but that (2) this being so, the basis of that relationship of forces has to be radically revised, in the direction of (3) the establishment of a British-advised, small modern, mechanised force—may be only one Division—in Ireland, which (4) would be armed with British weapons, and thus (5) be in fact inseparably linked with and dependent on British supplies, which (6) being bought in British factories would in fact solve the financial problem of the annuities and thus (7) enable the emergence from the London conference of a settlement of the annuities question in a manner satisfactory (financially) to the British, and useful (politically) to Mr. de Valera

Historic Unity Of Ireland

According to the current issue of the "Week", it is around these questions that the whole of the conversations have revolved. The paper contends that this being so, it is not surprising that Mr. De Valera should at any rate begin by asking a fairly stiff price, although, so far as its information goes, it appears that in the last analysis, the President of Eire, on being forced to take it or leave it would accept just that series of arrangements; with special emphasis on the annuities agreement, with perhaps an extension of favourable Trade arrangements, and one addition. The addition, the "Week" declares, is important; it would be, in fact, a form of words, almost any form of words, recognising, or capable of being construed to recognise, the "historic unity of the Irish people," or the "factors making for Irish unity," etcetra. That, of course, was not what Mr. De Valera suggested in the first place that he was going to ask for; he suggested that he would ask for a great deal more and thus precipitated, as he knew very well it would precipitate, an immediate reaction in Northern Ireland.

British Labour And Japan

The executive leaders of all sec-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5.)

THE MEN WHO CAN SAVE FRANCE

The People's Front in France is staggering under a heavy blow, and one cannot be sure that it will survive.

M. Chautemps and his Radicals have not openly broken it, but the new Ministry, which is sure of only a third of the votes of the Chamber, cannot long survive on the resentful toleration of the Socialists and Communists.

When it falls, will the Radicals break with the Front and step definitely to the Right, or will they come back to the fold?

My not very confident guess is that they will split, in which case the People's Front—morally stronger, numerically weaker—will still survive.

The events that led up to this crisis were partly industrial, partly financial. As everyone knows, the great gains of the stay-in strikes and the early legislation were gradually whittled away by the rising cost of living.

The reckoning of the Blum Government was that the increased purchasing power of the masses should have led to a big expansion of internal trade. This did not happen. Why? Apparently because Big Business "lacked confidence"; in other words, it no longer felt itself master in "its own" house.

Accordingly, it would not expand; it practised a kind of ca' canny strike, much as its fellows do in America against the New Deal.

What it did do with its profits and its hoarded wealth was to send them abroad. There was, in short, "a flight from the franc," and soon the political speculators were playing toss with that unlucky coin.

Relations between masters and men grew steadily worse. Agreements and awards were frequently broken; thrice by the masters for every once by the men.

The climax came with the unauthorised strike of the Parisian Municipal employees, an unskilful but intelligible move.

Thereafter the Premier, M. Chautemps, called a conference to promote industrial peace. The men were willing; the masters (save for some smaller groups) refused to attend.

Cabinet Battle

Meanwhile, inside the Cabinet a hot struggle was going on between M. Bonnet, the unpopular Right Wing Finance Minister, and the Socialists. What was to be done to steady the wobbling franc?

M. Bonnet, who came to his post from the Embassy in Washington, is the typical orthodox capitalist financier, whom bankers trust. He was for working with London and New York by the usual exchange fund technique.

On no account would he do anything unpleasing to the City or the British Government. The way to steady the franc, he argued, was to give "confidence" once more to Big Business.

The Socialists, on the other hand, wanted exchange control and a check on the export of capital. That is, of course, unorthodox; every canon of capitalist economics condemns it.

"But," they argued, and clearly they were right, "in this case the fluctuations of the franc are manifestly the result of political tendencies and even of deliberate intrigues. One cannot meet this kind of thing with the classical maxims of 'laissez faire.' Against a political attack we must use political weapons.

So they called for exchange control. M. Bonnet had his way, but by such a narrow margin that he resolved to smash the People's Front.

Uneasy Allies

The sequel is in everyone's memory. M. Chautemps, a cold man, lost his temper, of set purpose, in the Chamber, blamed the workers alone for all the "unrest," and invited the Communists to clear out of the People's Front.

The Socialist Ministers thereupon resigned and smashed his Cabinet. The unpopular M. Bonnet failed to form a Ministry. M. Blum tried his hand and failed; he got the Communists but failed to attract M. Reynaud, an exceptionally able man on the Right of the Front.

So back came M. Chautemps, with a nearly solid "Radical" Cabinet, leaning heavily towards the Right. He has no majority, and any support he may get from Socialists and Communists will be grudging, critical and temporary.

French Big Business, and its ally the City of London, have scored a success, but they will doubtless wish to improve it by a movement still further to Right.

What, then are we to think of the People's Front as a tactic? I refuse to discuss it as a general cure-all, equally useful in China and England, in France and Spain, in peace and war.

That is enthusiastic nonsense. It is pedantry as foolish to damn it as treason everywhere and always. It may have been a good tactic in France in 1936, and it may be so again.

Power Of Deputies

Several facts must be borne in mind about France. It has a genuine system of representative democracy, as genuine, that is to say, as capitalism permits; we have not.

The Chamber of Deputies really is supreme, whereas the House of Commons is the tool of the Cabinet and its Whips.

In England the Cabinet rules because it can intimidate Members by a threat of dissolution at any time. The Chamber sits for four years on end, and no Premier who loses its confidence can send it about its business.

If it does not like a Ministry, it promptly makes another. Governments last on an average eight months, because the Chamber is the real Government.

The next big difference is that France has the second ballot, and before that had a form of proportional representation. Parties, so called (some of them mere groups) are rather numerous, and temporary coalition is the normal way of composing a majority.

Again, one must not identify

(Continued on page 12 Col. 6)

Through The People's Front

By
H. N. BRAILSFORD

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANOTHER FASCIST VICTORY.

So General Metaxas has now assumed full-fledged dictatorship of Greece. This was not unexpected. He restrained himself for almost a year. When King George yielded power to the General as his new Premier, his liberal Majesty tolled the knell of democracy in Greece. The incident also marked the beginning of Italian victory over British diplomacy in spite of the fact that the Greek King was a protege of Britain, to whom he owes his restoration to the throne. That victory is now complete. And its implications and possibilities are tremendous. Fascism is now supreme in the Balkans as it is in Central Europe. The war menace, therefore, has now become more urgent. Moreover, it is now, strategically, so dominant in the Mediterranean that Britain's position has been rendered positively precarious. What is Britain going to do now?

ARMS FOR CHINA

According to "trustworthy sources" in Peking, Russian arms and ammunitions are reaching China in considerable quantity and that roads through Sinkiang are being improved and metalled to facilitate Sino-Russian traffic. Peking to-day is under Japanese occupation and the Japanese have their own motives in publishing such news. But we do hope that it is correct. If Japan wants to fight Russia, she will do so in any case whether Russia supplies arms to China or not. That consideration is negligible. On the other hand Russian help will be of vital value to China. If time is to be the decisive factor in the Sino-Japanese struggle, it will enable China not merely to hold out against the enemy but to fight him on equal terms. And Russia will have saved China from the fate of Republican Spain. For it is not unlikely that China may eventually be unable to purchase arms and ammunition even in so-called democratic countries.

BIHAR EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Committee appointed by the Bihar Government has a huge task before it, having to examine every kind of education in the province, "including primary, secondary, collegiate, technical, industrial and professional education" and to suggest improvements in every one of them. But with men like Prof. K. T. Shah as Chairman and Dr. Sachhidananda Sinha, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Zakir Hussain and several recognised educationists as members, the Committee, which is the strongest and best-equipped of all education committees so far appointed, may be trusted to produce a first class report that may be useful to the whole country. As the Committee is thoroughly representative, its report will, we hope, be balanced in its outlook and quite suited to the present needs of the people. We have had many education committees, indeed, and we shall have more soon enough. Would it were nearly as easy to get the funds to carry out the Committee's recommendations.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES

A message from our Zanzibar correspondent stated the other day that "African mercantile firms connected with Messrs Sassoon" had shipped 200 bales of cloves to Madras and 300 to Calcutta by the steamer "Incomati", that they were also shipping 250 bales to Marmagoa by the steamer "Kenya" and that these bales would be smuggled to Bombay overland. Messrs E. D. Sassoon inform us that they are not interested in any way in the African clove trade or in the transactions referred to in our correspondent's message. Our correspondent's message was based on the information supplied by the Zanzibar Indian Association. We regret that this wrong information did grave injustice to Messrs E. D. Sassoons.

WELCOME ASSURANCE

The public will welcome the assurance that there is no difference between the Governor of Bombay and his Ministry on the Local Boards Bill and that the former himself "stressed to the Muslim League Deputation which waited upon him the point that the Prime Minister had given an emphatic assurance to the Muslims". The first report about the deputation was silent on this point and hence the natural criticism in the Press. It will be best hereafter for the Director of Information to publish authoritative reports of important interviews with Government.

Customs Union Between British India & Goa

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with great pleasure and interest that I read the advocacy for a Customs Union between British India and the Portuguese Colony of Goa on the leader page of your issue of the 19th. This well-written article should serve as a start for profitable correspondence in your columns.

Nothing would please the hearts of all Goans more than the consummation of such a Union. While political Union, for the moment, is out of question. Economic connections are closely inter-linked between the two peoples and I will be voicing the wish of all Goans, I am sure, that the Bombay Government should take the first step in this direction.

Present political (both Indian National and International) and economic indications are not wanting to show that if some such arrangement is not arrived at in the near future perhaps stronger forces may effect a still closer union of the beautiful land of Goa with the Mother Country.—Yours etc.

J. T. M.

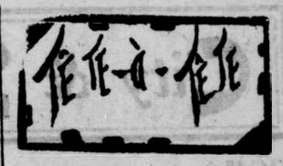
Bombay.

Bhonsla School And Fire-Arms

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not correct to say that this is the first instance in which an Indian school is allowed the use of fire-arms. As late as 1908 Mr. Talati's Boarding School at Deolali was allowed fire-arms for target practice. The Volunteer Corps was disbanded in 1915. Till then, that is for seven years, the schoolboys were using fire-arms under an efficient European sergeant.—Yours etc.,

F.H.D.



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"The Japanese nation is not fighting against the Chinese for their territorial gains but the reason of this fight is obvious, and is quite clear to the commercial world that the Japanese are fighting against the yielding mentality of the Chinese to the unjustifiable demand and never-ending concessions in trade and commerce to all the foreigners of different nationality in the world, while Japan is being prohibited trade and commerce in China and anti-Japanese propaganda is being carried and allowed to be carried on against Japan by other nations."

—Hindu Mahasabha Secretary disclaiming any support by the Mahasabha to Japan against China.

* * *

JAM TO RESIGN.

Bombshell For C. C. I.

—A contemporary.

Which will be in the pickle then.

* * *

A Press report has it that the recent Finance Ministers' Conference considered the question of death duties.

May the Lord grant the soul of our super-rich rest and peace. Amen!

* * *

"We bid Lord Lothian a cordial farewell."

—"Leader" of Allahabad.

So do we.

* * *

According to a Madras message the Special Magistrate of the Kolar Gold Fields had prohibited the celebration in any form of Independence Day. This loyal ornament of bureaucracy can plead that he was no more than about 7 months behind the times.

* * *

". . . . as President of the League of Nations and until I vacate my office next August or September, it is pre-eminently essential for me not to discuss any topic."

—The Aga Khan.

His Highness, we fear, is taking himself much too seriously at the expense of the poor League of Nations which is already suffering just and withering ridicule.

* * *

"The League Council at a private session decided to adjourn the hearing of the Chinese appeal to Monday."

—Reuter.

How characteristic! And then the appeal will be postponed to the next session of the League Council.

* * *

"M. Delbos (France) urged that the League offered the world the best setting for peaceful collaboration."—Geneva report.

—With aggressors.

* * *

M. Litvinoff said that, given loyalty and goodwill, the League might still serve to restrain aggression.

We at least decline to regard this as reformism dictated by a healthy sense of expediency.

* * *

"ROME, Jan. 29.

50 were killed and more than 300 were injured at the Segne Munition Works, in the worst Italian Explosion, since the war".

—Reuter.

Our deepest condolences to Il Duce who must, quite rightly, feel himself an actuely bereaved man owing to the horrible loss of so much very precious—munition.

* * *

"Government's Sporting Offer To Rebels" is the heading to a Barcelona message that if rebels refrained from bambarding open cities the Republicans too will refrain from retaliating.

To seek to deprive General Franco of his sport is scarcely a sporting offer.

* * *

'The man who gives in when he is wrong' said the street orator, 'is a wise man, but he who gives in when he is right is—'

'Married,' said a meek voice in the crowd.

Need Of Radical Change In Administration

SWARAJ MUST BE PEOPLES' GOVT.

Economic Regeneration Of India Requires Independence First, Says Subhas

VISHNUPUR: January 29.

Immediately after the President's speech, at the Bengal Provincial Conference, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, invited to address the Conference, spoke for half an hour on "The Ideal of the Congress and What It Stands For."

Need Of Radical Change

Mr. Bose said that the administration at present was run for the benefit of foreign and even minor officials, appointed by them, and the bureaucracy was manned by foreign officials. They wanted a radical change in the administration.

He explained in detail the system prevailing in the country, which required a complete overhaul, so that they could establish real "Swaraj." In this connection he referred to the Congress system of administration, in which the President was elected from the people. India could not expect much from a foreign system of government. In the olden days, he said, India used to drain the wealth of foreign countries, but now contrary was the case.

ONLY SOLUTION.

Passing on, he referred to the Unemployment Problem, and this, he attributed to the absence of "Swaraj" in the country. Giving a picture of "Swaraj," he said that no importation of officials would be necessary. In no country in the world, he affirmed, were officials so highly paid. If they got full powers in their hands, then industry would be developed, which was impossible without the help of the Government. He cited the economic planning in Russia and emphasized that they demanded "Swaraj" in order to remove all disabilities.

He appealed for unity among all sections of his countrymen and explained the philosophy underlying Mahatma Gandhi's movement.

Concluding he said that, if India demanded "Swaraj" unitedly England would be forced to concede their demand in view of the present international situation and when they had attained "Swaraj" India would again be prosperous.

Jatindra Nagar, where the Conference is being held, is a small city of tents—a self-contained place with all conveniences. The Conference adjourned in the evening till to-morrow, when resolutions will be taken up.—A.P.

When Mr. M. N. Roy was addressing the Conference, a message conveying the news of the death of Munshi was brought to the Conference and read before it. Immediately Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose moved the above resolution which the entire assembly unanimously adopted, all standing.

COMBAT FEDERATION

Mr. Narendra Chakravarti, M.L.A., moved a resolution protesting against the imposition of Federation and asking all Congress organisations, provincial legislatures and the public to thwart the introduction of Federation, and asking people to make effective the Congress demand of a Constituent Assembly.

A Socialist amendment was moved suggesting direct action to combat Federation.

Being invited by the President, Mr. Manavendra Roy spoke, neither as a delegate nor in support or opposition of the resolution, but he gave his views on the main problems before the conference. He said that there were three main important problems before the conference: namely, its attitude towards Federation, and in that connection the question of the Constituent Assembly; secondly mass contact; and thirdly the question of detenus and release of political prisoners, peculiar to Bengal. The resolution was nothing more than a repetition of the resolution passed by the A.-I. C. C.

Mr. M. N. Roy said that they should not be satisfied simply with the passing of a resolution. They must have also a plan of action he demanded that the A.-I. C. C. and the Working Committee should adopt a concrete plan of action. He hoped that at the next session of the Congress that question would be discussed, and he called upon the country to conduct a relentless struggle against Federation.

STATES PEOPLE

Referring to the A.-I. C. C. resolution regarding the States people, Mr. Roy expressed the opinion that the attitude of the Congress as regards the States people had not been made sufficiently clear and that there was ambiguity in it.—A. P.

Conference this afternoon. He also urged his countrymen to sink their differences and with one heart guide these young men in order they might easily overcome the obstacles which might confront them in the beginning.

TRAINING OF WORKERS.

While claiming that the Congress was only institution which was doing its best to meet the challenge of the bureaucracy, he regretted that the work which it had undertaken to do had not been done among the masses of the Province of Bengal. The Non-Congress Ministry was proof-positive of this. What The Congress wanted for the masses was that they were not overworked, as at present, and were at the same time well fed and well clothed; that they were free from want as much as possible and did not have to depend upon the mercies of others.

Mr. Roy suggested that the Congress Executive should make arrangements for the training of men and women workers, especially the former. There might be difficulties unless they were well equipped in the beginning. Much good work could be expected by reviving the Palli Sanskar Samitis (village improvement associations) started by Chittaranjan Das. These workers should be persuaded to accept a salary in order to meet their expenses. If the acceptance of Government service, and thus assisting the country to remain under Foreign Domination, was no matter of disgrace, far less was it to accept payment from the Congress with the ultimate object of attaining freedom.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Referring to Communal Problem, Mr. Roy said that, in the course of the work which he had striven to do all throughout his life, he had gained the experience that the differences between the Hindus and Mussalmans were no greater than they were between the different sects of the Hindus, between the Saktas and Vaisnavas or between Brahmins and Kayasthas. "I cannot think of anything dearer than yourselves. And in your name I swear, and I ask you to believe, me, that in my life I have received no treatment from the Mussalmans which is more exceptionable than what I have received from the Hindus; I have not seen less magnanimity in them than I have seen in the Hindus."

YOUTHS TO GO TO COUNTRY-SIDE

As regards the future programme, Mr. Roy urged the youth to go to the countryside and serve the people there. "There are numerous ways of doing it", he said. "Rid the villages of uncleanliness and illiteracy. Mix freely with the people who are utterly helpless in more ways than one. Save them from oppression, teach them how to live, acquaint them with world conditions and let them know what is good for them and what not."

Mr. Roy made a final appeal to his countrymen to sink their differences and to unite; and, when united, to employ all their energies in the service of the Motherland.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

Bengal Conference Gives Lead

VISHNUPUR, Jan. 30.

Protest against the absence of a portrait of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was voiced by several Left wingers, when the Bengal Provincial Conference commenced its second day's sitting with a bigger attendance this afternoon. A portrait was forthwith displayed.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS

The Conference passed resolutions condoling the death of political prisoners in the Andamans and different jails and detention camps.

Resolutions condoling the deaths of Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru, Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, Mr. Sarat Chatterji and Mr. Heramba Maitra were also passed.

Resolutions sympathising with China and urging the boycott of Japanese goods and Zanzibar cloves and recommending the Congress to capture all units in Local Self-Government institutions were also passed.

Amidst shouts of slogans, the Conference adopted a resolution condoling the death to-day of Harendranath Munshi in the Dacca Central Jail, conveying its heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement and demanding the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detenus.

YOUTH MUST GO TO COUNTRY-SIDE

Absorb Released Detenus In Congress Work, Urges J. M. Roy

BISHNUPUR, Jan. 29.

An appeal to the leaders of the various groups in Bengal to engage the younger sections of the people, especially the released Detenus, in Congress work in the villages was made by Mr. Jatindra Mohan Roy of Bogra in the course of his presidential address to the 36th session of The Bengal Provincial

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BIG GATHERING AT BENGAL CONFERENCE

VISHNUPUR: Jan. 29.

Amidst great enthusiasm the 36th session of the Bengal Provincial Conference commenced at 3 this afternoon in a huge pandal, erected at Jatindra Nagar, Mr. J. M. Roy presiding.

Nearly 500 delegates representing all districts of the Province and over 1,500 visitors attended. Prominent among those present included Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the Indian National Congress; M. N. Roy and Mrs. Roy, Dr. Suresh Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress; Dr. Profulla Ghosh and Mr. Sibnath Banerjee.

The proceedings of the Conference commenced with the national song after which Mr. Radha Ballav Roy welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee.

The President then delivered his address.

BIG PROCESSION.

On their arrival here this morning by special train from Calcutta, the President-elect Mr. J. M. Roy, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. M. N. Roy were taken in a big procession to the Conference pandal, where the President-elect hoisted the National Flag.—United Press.

SHOP SHUT, PANIC PREVAILS

Advocate Seriously Injured

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

A local Advocate was seriously injured in the head, and several members of the audience received bruises, as a result of lathi blows received in a public meeting, held to-night, under the auspices of Majlis Ahrar. Panic prevailed and shops were hastily closed.

The meeting was held in Aminudaula Park, where the Congress and League flags fly, a little distance from each other. While the meeting was being addressed from a platform near the Congress Flag, some one demanded that speakers should face the League Flag. This caused an uproar and a clash ensued.

The City Magistrate and Police Officials with a force rushed to the spot and restored order.

The meeting was, then, resumed, and was addressed by Mr. Attaulah Shah Bukhari and Mr. Habibur Rahman and others, on the subject of the policies of the Congress and the League.—A. P.

CALL TO BENGAL WOMEN

Boycott Japan's Goods, Urges Vishnupur Conference President

VISHNUPUR, Jan. 29.

A Women's Conference was held in the main Conference pandal at night under the presidency of Miss Labanayalata Chanda of Comilla.

In the course of her address, she expressed deep sympathy with the people of China in their hour of crisis and asked the women of Bengal to refuse to use Japanese goods.—A. P.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY AND ITALY TOWARDS INDIA

Subhas Babu Corrects Press Report

VISHNUPUR (Bankura), Jan. 29.

The attitude of Germany and Italy towards India, as he had seen during his recent European tour, was explained by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to the Associated Press.

Mr. Bose said "My attention has been drawn to a press report emanating from Karachi to the effect that I said that the Germans' and Italians were carrying on insidious propaganda against India. I am sorry that this report has appeared, since I did not say anything to that effect. I have never heard of any propaganda carried on against India by Italians.

ANTI-INDIAN ARTICLES.

"So far as Germany is concerned, it is true that sometime ago anti-Indian articles did appear from time to time in the German Press. The Indian organisation in Germany and I also had occasion to protest to the authorities concerned against such propaganda. This time when I was in Germany in the first week of last month I was told by Indians residing there that there had been an improvement in the attitude of the German Press in this respect."—A. P.

Calcutta 'Varsity Crest Problem

VISHNUPUR, Jan. 29.

The proposed Secondary Education Bill of the Government of Bengal, on which a resolution will be moved in the open session of the Bengal Provincial Conference, now forms the subject-matter of considerable speculation in political circles. On enquiry in well-informed quarters, the Associated Press understands that recently there was a meeting in Calcutta at the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose M.L.A. where leading Indian journalists and representatives of the Calcutta University, including the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Shyamprasad Mukerji, discussed threadbare the provisions of the above Bill, as well as the question of Muslim agitation against the University crest of "Sree and Lotus."

The meeting, it is understood, considered the possibility of reasonably accommodating Muslim demands with regard to the question of the University Crest in the event of the Coalition Ministry dropping the proposed Bill.

Discussions, which were inclusive are likely to be resumed early next month.—A. P.

REORGANISE BENGAL CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

Subhas' Move At Provincial Conference

VISHNUPUR, Jan. 29.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the National Congress, will raise questions of reorganisation of the Bengal Congress Executive and the Congress Municipal Party in the Calcutta Corporation at the open session of the Provincial Conference to-morrow.—A. P.

From Wedding To Fire

Mussolini Hurries To Scene Of Disaster

ROME, Jan. 29.

According to the estimates given by doctors and survivors, over a 100 were dead and a 1,000 injured in the Segni explosion, though the official communique speaks of only "a few dozen" dead and 100 injured. Many are still buried in the ruins late in the afternoon, while rescuers are digging frantically to extricate them before dark.

MUSSOLINI HURRIES TO THE SCENE

Sgi. Mussolini hurried from the wedding of his niece, Signora Rosa Mussolini, to supervise rescue operations, for which every ambulance and fire brigade within reach were summoned. Car loads of bandages and medical supplies, which were rushed from Rome hospitals, were delayed by the officials at the cordon, as they had not permits to pass and much precious time was lost.

PRESS KEEPS MUM

Not a line was published about the disaster in Italian evening papers beyond an official communique issued in the afternoon, which was published unobstrusively in the inside pages.—Reuter.

Il Duce Visits Victims

An official communique to-night states that nine of the dead and about 200 of the injured have been definitely identified. Meanwhile first-aid men are positive that the dead number over 40 and the injured over 300.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

The communique states that the foreman seeing smoke issue from the tower containing explosives gave alarm and officials, workers and a fireman ran to the spot. While they were preparing the fire-fighting apparatus to extinguish the small fire there was an explosion which caused that part of the works collapse burying them under the debris.

The explosion threw fragments of metal and stone over a wide radius breaking all the windows in the village and damaging two or three houses.

Work will be suspended for three months at the most in the Department affected and will be resumed in other Departments next week.

Sgr. Mussolini visited the hospital at Valmonte and spoke to a few of the 90 survivors there.—Reuter.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6).

tions of British Labour and Trade Union Movements decided yesterday to organise an influential deputation on the situation in the Far East. They will ask the Prime Minister and Mr. Eden to receive it immediately. The deputation will consist of the full National Council of Labour, the highest co-ordinating body of the Labour Movement. It will demand that the British Government shall take the lead at the League Council which meets next week in calling for immediate League action to restrain Japanese aggression. It has already been announced that Mr. Eden will attend this meeting. The deputation will urge that if a unanimous decision cannot be obtained at Geneva, this must not be allowed to serve the peaceful powers as a pretext for justifying their own failure to act. It will point out that the peaceful Powers alone have such a superiority of forces that they could force Japan to renounce aggression if they applied sanctions in the proper spirit, and not with the weakness and hesitation shown during the Italian aggression against Abyssinia.

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists have refused to deny or confirm the report that Japan is building a 43,000 ton battleship. This would be 8,000 larger than is allowed by the London Naval Limitation Treaty. Britain, France and the United States have been exchanging information about their plans for future shipbuilding. They realise that the limitation treaty signed in 1936 cannot be thrown on one side without notice. It is not only ratified by the three Governments but in addition bilateral treaties based on it have been drawn up with Germany and Russia by Britain. It is learnt that the United States is faced by a particularly difficult problem. If it is forced into building ships exceeding 35,000 tons the Panama Canal would soon lose its strategic value, because the ships would be too big to pass through the locks. An American naval architect once admitted that if the United States built 43,000 ton ships they would have to be of 106 feet beam at least. The appalling waste involved in a mad, world-wide competition for "bigger and better battleships" would only begin with the expenditure of some £100,000,000 on rebuilding the Panama Canal.

New Turn In Shahidgunj Agitation

SEQUEL TO HIGH COURT DECISION

Batches Of Ahrar Volunteers Arrested For Defiance Of Order

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 29.

Reports of cutting of telegraph wires and breaking of insulators by Muslims near the Sayed Kasran Railway Station in the Mandra Chakwal Section, following the decision of the Shahidgunj Appeal result in the Lahore High Court, have been received here from the Jatli Police Station.

"MESSIAH."

It is stated that Ahmad Din, who believes himself to be the "Messenger of God, for the purpose of restoration of the Shahidgunj mosque," has been writing letters to the Viceroy for the restoration of the mosque. Having failed to receive any reply, one of his disciples is reported to have removed the telegraph wires.

A large number of Muslims of the locality including the disciples of this "Messenger of the God," surrounded the Police when the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police reached the scene of occurrence of this mischief.

It is further stated that the culprit surrendered himself to the Police and is alleged to have produced wire-cutting implements. He was tried on the spot under Section 25 of the Telegraph Act and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 51.

Order prevails in the locality now.—United Press.

TOTAL ARRESTS

LAHORE, January 30.

In spite of incessant rain, the Civil Disobedience launched by the Majlis-i-Ahrar was continued to-day as usual.

A batch of five Ahrar volunteers marched in procession from the Wazirkhan Mosque to the Shahidgunj. They were arrested as soon as they came out of the Delhi Gate. The total number of arrests since the fresh movement started has reached 207.

Due to rain, the number of processions was less to-day compared with the numbers during the last two or three days. Though the Ittihad-i-Millat have announced their decision to launch Civil Disobedience, they have not done so. They are awaiting the decision of the Council of the Muslim League, which is meeting at Delhi to-day.

Maulana Zafar Ali, President of the Ittihad-i-Millat, is placing the decision of the Millat before the League Council.—A. P.

SHAHIDGUNJ AGITATION

NEW DELHI, January 30.

The meeting of the Muslim League Council was adjourned until to-morrow morning, after hearing various proposals for the restoration of the Shahidganj Mosque. No final decision has been taken on the subject. It is understood that the Muslim League's views on the subject will be embodied in a resolution to-morrow. To meet Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan gave an 'At Home' which was largely attended.—A. P.

Party Of Five From Each Ward To Participate

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The Shahidgunj movement, sponsored by the Majlis-i-Ahrar, is gaining in importance, following the decision of the Ittihad-i-Millat to participate in the movement.

Since the announcement was made by the Ittihad-i-Millat, large crowds of Muslims join the daily processions of Ahrar volunteers. From to-day, the Majlis-i-Ahrar have decided to dispatch one batch of five volunteers from each Ward of the City daily.

Since the fresh movement started, 202 arrests have been made, out of which 33 have apologised and let off.

Of the five arrests yesterday one was sentenced to nine months, as he had been released on giving an undertaking not to participate in the Movement. To-day, when the magistrate asked him why he did not adhere to the undertaking, he replied that the Majlis-i-Ahrar, to which he belonged, had decided to participate in the Shahidgunj movement. The others were sentenced to six months.

Nine volunteers who are undergoing imprisonment, were produced to-day in the court of the magistrate, who released them on their undertaking that they would not participate in the Civil Disobedience.

A batch of ten Ahrar volunteers will be reaching here from the Central Provinces to-morrow to participate in the movement.—A. P.

Unionists To Attend League Meeting

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The Unionist Party has accepted the invitation of the Muslim League to attend its meeting at Delhi tomorrow. Among those who are going on behalf of the Unionist Party to attend the meeting, are Mr. Ahmadyar Khan Daulatana, Nawabzada Khurhedali, and Nawab of Mamdot.—A. P.

CONGRESS NEEDS NO REMINDER

Bihar Premier On Question Of Release Of Politicals

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 29.

"Lives of these prisoners are a sacred trust to the Congress Ministers and all efforts are being done to secure their release. The Congress Ministers need no reminder from the people over the issue as they are accredited representatives of the people and the people alone. We can create a deadlock and a crisis over the release of the politicals. But like Lakshman we are in need of orders from the Congress itself, since we accepted office in obedience to the Congress mandate"

Thus observed the Bihar Premier referring to the release of the politicals, in a speech delivered before a large gathering here.

KISAN TROUBLES.

Referring to Kisan troubles in the province the Premier said that the Congress did not oppose Kisan movements, but regretted the method of leg-pulling behind. He said that the Congress had no right to exist if it opposed Kisans and Mazdoors. The Congress desired the independence of the people of India by making them non-violent.

Concluding the Premier appealed most fervently to the people to strengthen the hands of the Congress since by doing so they would strengthen the hands of the Congress Ministers.—United Press.

Bombay-Lahore Direct 'Phone

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

With a view to facilitate the disposal of trunk telephone traffic between Lahore and Bombay a direct trunk circuit has been provided between these places by joining one of the existing carrier circuits between Delhi and Lahore to a similar circuit between Delhi and Bombay. By this means it has been found possible to dispose of calls between Lahore and Bombay with an average delay of 25 minutes and a minimum delay of 10 minutes.—United Press.

CHINESE APPEAL BEFORE LEAGUE

GENEVA, Jan. 29.

The League Council at a private session decided to adjourn the hearing of the Chinese appeal to Monday.—Reuter.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR "MAC'S" SEAT

LONDON, Jan. 29

The four candidates nominated for the Scottish Universities, by-election, caused by the death of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald are: Sir John Anderson, National Government; Professor Dewar Gibb, Scottish National; Dr. F. H. Melville, Independent; Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, Independent Progressive.—Reuter.

Ex-Mayor Of London Dead

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The death has occurred of Sir Charles Batho, ex-Mayor of London.

His heir Maurice holds an appointment in Ceylon.—Reuter.

WHAT NEW REGIME IN GREECE MEANS

ATHENS, Jan. 29.

References to yesterday's events in Greece are contained in a statement of a semi-official news agency, which emphasises that it was "incorrect to say that a more rigorous form is given to the regime". The agency adds: "Several former politicians, whose number does not exceed 15, having attempted to disturb the country's calm, have been sent to Ionian and Aegean islands to the public's general satisfaction".—Reuter.

Implementing Niemeyer Award

TWO CRORES SURPLUS FOR DISTRIBUTION

NEW RAILWAY BUDGET ESTIMATES SEQUEL: CAUTIOUS STEP FOR 1938-39 QUOTAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW DELHI, January 29.

My earlier forecasts that the Railway Budget will disclose a surplus of over two crores, compared with 15 lakhs mentioned in the last Budget speech, is borne out by talks with members of the Standing Committee for Railways, who have completed scrutiny of the proposals for the next year and examined the revised estimates for the current year.

Two Crores Surplus

Till the end of January Railway returns showed an increase of about 260 lakhs over last year returns for the same period and though continuous fall in earnings has been of late registered, it is confidently hoped that the surplus will be over two crores.

That explains how Sir James Grigg, Finance Member has been able to promise 163 lakhs for distribution among Provinces under the Niemeyer Award.

Central Pool

With the increase in income-tax returns, made possible by trade recovery in certain industries like textiles, tea, rubber, etc., tightening loopholes for income-tax evasion and legislative and administrative changes, it is believed that the pool of income-tax returns and Railway surplus will be roughly near 15 crores. Since the Central Government have to keep thirteen crores out of this pool, 173 lakhs will be made available for provinces for the year 1937-38.

Cautious Estimate

As regards 1938-39 it is understood that only 139 lakhs have been proposed to be set apart for distribution among Provinces. This has been done in view of the recent fall in Railway earnings and the fall in commodity prices, which it is feared might continue in the early periods of the next financial year. As the Finance Members are naturally cautious and conservative, next year estimates have been prepared at somewhat lower level.

LIVE YOUR LIFE AS A WHOLE AND MERGE YOURSELF INTO IT

Jamnadas Dwarkadas Lays Bare Experiences And Looks Back

"As I look back" is the title of the talk which I am going to make an effort to give you. Frankly even while the subject was given to me by the Station Director, I knew how very difficult it was to speak on it.

One precaution however is absolutely necessary, if while immersing in your past, you do not wish to be devoured by the twin monsters of remorse and repentance so that you might keep on saying with the Poet "Of all the words of tongue and pen, the saddest are these, "it might have been" and that precaution is that you should have the capacity of detaching yourself from your self, your own past and just look at it, as if some one else and not you were looking at it", said Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the Radio Broadcast which he gave recently.

Continuing he said:

"But you might well ask me, Is this detachment so easy?" My answer is "Yes."

In each one of us, there is the highest and the lowest, the top of Mount Everest and the depth of the valley and all the intermediate space lying in between the two extremes; for an intelligent man in his moments of silence, however much he may be surrounded by the storm of a modern hectic life, it should not be difficult to take a stand on Mount Everest and dispassionately to witness the doings of Mr. Hide, as he struggles in the depths of the valley towards the Mount Everest.

LIFE IS ONE STRUGGLE.

Such a life of struggle is undoubtedly a great blessing, and in a life of 47 years that I have now lived, as far back as I can recollect, I have not known any period during which I had not to face some kind of struggle or other.

CONTACT WITH BESANT

My recollections of childhood and early boyhood are very pleasant, because what I have learnt on my mother's knees which I could never have learnt from books or from teachers has left a permanent, indelible impression on my mind. Five years in the College crowded with all kinds of activities ending with my passing the B.A. Examination in 1912 and gaining the Fellowship in French in the Elphinstone College in 1913 gave me what I very much wanted the experience as a teacher for a year, but at the end of 1912, I came in contact with one of the greatest personalities of the Modern age; that was to give a completely new orientation to my life thereafter, I mean Mrs. Annie Besant, whom I met in Adyar at the end of 1912.

If I speak about Dr. Besant, a fifteen minutes' talk would hardly suffice. It would perhaps entail a volume, and it is my ambition to publish ere long my reminiscences of Annie Besant. I shall only say this with regard to her, that I have not seen the like of her, cast my eyes wherever I may. Of all the great things that Mrs. Besant did, there is hardly anything more real than her passionate love for India which I have failed to discern even in many Indians.

"YOUNG INDIA"

Soon after, I became a business man and found myself suddenly rich after the breaking out of the World War in 1914. Mrs. Besant had started "New India" in Madras, and under her inspiration I started "Young India" a weekly in Bombay as its Proprietor and joint Editor with my friend Kanialal Munshi. The history of the rise and growth of the Political movement in India is too well known to need an elaborate reference here. It must be said however, that the four years of war and its aftermath have wrought a tremendous change in the thought of the world with electric rapidity.

I have been during the course of my life a student, a teacher, a business man, a journalist, a politician, a legislator, a prisoner and in most of these walks of life, I have had an opportunity of meeting both those imposters one of which is called "success" which intoxicates and causes stagnation and the other called "failure" which if one is not on one's guard reduces him to a state of despondency despair and bitterness.

FLUCTUATIONS

It has been my good fortune to see life in its fluctuating aspects, with the result that I have been devoured neither by the self-satisfaction and stagnation of a successful and settled down life, nor have I been a victim of the constant depression and dejection that are inevitably caused by defeat and failure.

As a matter of fact, when I look back on my life, I cannot help feeling that I am more thankful for the defeats and failures than for the so-called success at times, because the net result of going through these various phases of life is that the struggle is being kept up, human sympathy is so widened that I am able to identify myself not only with the so-called highest but also with the lowliest of the low, for with the majority, life is a constant struggle. The quality of the struggle may differ, but the struggle is there.

WITH "BIG GUNS"

I have had the privilege of coming in contact with a few of the greatest personalities among them being Annie Besant, Gandhiji, Lokamanya Tilak, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Shreenivasa Shastry, Edwin Montagu, Sapru, Chimanlal Setalvad, Krishnamurthi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Jinnah, and many others. I have also seen at close quarters those whom people know as commercial and industrial magnates, again those who are known to be arch-gamblers on the Stock Exchange or on the Cotton Market and I have also had an opportunity of seeing the life of the poorest of the poor not only in this city but also in other parts of the country in the course of my work during the glorious days of the Home Rule League I have also travelled far and wide in the country as also twice to the West and have availed myself of the opportunity to study men everywhere. But I have formed my own conclusions about men.

There is not the greatest of men who has not his moments of weakness. There is not the lowest of men who has not his moments of great height.

PLEASURE AND HAPPINESS

I have come across one of the richest and most cultured Indian Princes and another industrial magnate and financier possessing untold riches, and both have told me that they are not happy. They can buy pleasures but happiness is something different from pleasure. I agreed. Happiness is an inner condition which has nothing to do with external circumstances.

THE BOGUS IN POLITICS

It is difficult to avoid selfishness in some form or another. Take for instance, priests whom we are told God needs, though in my opinion, they need God more than God needs them, politicians masquerading as patriots, profiteers strutting about as philanthropists and protagonists of the proletariat all these are mostly engaged in the process of consciously or unconsciously practising deception on others ostensibly to serve humanity but really to satisfy their own childish ambition of gaining or multiplying possession or for the purpose of attaining to that position of power which gives them an opportunity of dominating and exploiting others.

Very seldom you may come across a Besant, a Tilak or a Gandhi, but even so-called followers follow them more in words than in their lives and in their actions.

BOOK OF LIFE

No book can teach what life can alone teach. The book of life from which I have tried to read before you is still not complete. It is being written every day.

STORY OF ATTAR

Some of you will perhaps remember a story of Attar who asked three butterflies to find out and describe the nature of the flame. The first hovered round the flame at a little distance and came and gave his own description Not satisfied with that Attar sent the second. He went a little nearer the flame but returned as soon as the heat became too much for him. The third butterfly was sent. It never returned. It merged itself into the flame, and so is the case with those who wish to find reality. They must be prepared to merge themselves into it through all the experiences in life and while they may not return at all to tell the nature of the reality, the fact of their merging will raise the rest of their fellow-men.

ALARMING FALL IN EXPORTS

Trade Statistics Reveal Dismal Tale

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Trade Statistics for the first nine months of the current financial year ended December, disclose a dismal tale of catastrophic fall in exports coupled with an unprecedented increase in imports. While during the period the exports have increased by about six crores only the imports have gone up by over forty crores, reducing the favourable balance of Trade in merchandise from 49 crores last year to 17 crores for the same period this year, and the total balance of trade from 63 to 27 crores.

Compared with the United Kingdom the Indian exports have increased by 42 lakhs only, as against an increase of about four crores worth from the United Kingdom, though the balance of trade in merchandise is in India's favour. Burma contributes largest towards imports into India, they being 19 crores as against 7 crores Indian exports to that country.

FALL IN COTTON EXPORTS

Exports to Japan have fallen by five crores as against the increase of Japanese imports into India by two crores. Raw cotton has proved its unique importance in India's export trade. During nine months the United Kingdom has taken less by about 67 lakhs, while the fall during December alone in British offtake amounts to 37 lacs. Cotton exports to Japan have fallen to the value of about four and a half crores while in December alone owing to slump in the prices the exports to Japan fell by two crores and 72 lakhs. India's trade position is thus far from being satisfactory and requires careful watching.

56 LAKHS FOR BOMBAY

Standing Committee Grant For Road Development

NEW DELHI, January 29.

The International Roads Congress will be held at The Hague from June 18 to July 2, next, at which India will be represented by Mr. A. W. H. Dean, Superintending Engineer, Delhi, Mr. E. H. Reynolds and Major W. B. Whishaw.

The nominees of India at the Congress were approved of by the Standing Committee for Roads which met to-day under the Chairmanship of Sir Thomas Stewart. It is understood that some members of the Committee pressed that there should be at least one Indian Engineer to represent India at The Hague Congress. The Chairman would consider the suggestion.

The Committee adopted the Administration Report of the Roads Fund for 1937-38.

COMMITTEE APPROVES BUDGET

The Committee approved the Budget of the Consulting Engineer and sanctioned the following grants for Provincial Road Development Schemes:

Madras: Rs. 53 lakhs; Bombay: Rs. 56.5 lakhs; Bengal: Rs. 47 lakhs; the Punjab: Rs. 14 lakhs; Bihar: Rs. 39 lakhs; Orissa: Rs 15 lakhs.

The Punjab has, it is understood under preparation a comprehensive programme of road development which will cost about 1.5 crores. Bombay also has got a very big project of road development, which will cost nearly 3 crores of rupees.

The Committee granted a sum of 3 lakhs of rupees to be spent on the Sambalpur-Jamda Section (in Orissa) of the Calcutta-Bombay trunk road.

The Committee considered some new questions in regard to the expenditure of the sum allocated to the provinces from the Roads Fund. Madras wanted sanction for expenditure on the equipment of 82 portable weighing machines to check overloading of motor lorries, which was granted. Similarly, grant was made towards the cost of the salary of a Special Officer appointed for the control of motor transport.

The Committee approved the scheme for improving the Hubli-Gadag Road in Bombay, costing Rs. 1.57 lakhs and granted Rs. 2.25 lakhs for the construction of a road from Rahtalao to Dholera

HOWRAH BRIDGE

The Bengal Government, it is understood, applied for allocation from the Roads Fund towards the cost of the Howrah Bridge, on which the Committee could not reach any agreement. An estimate of 13.25 lakhs for the construction of an approach to the Howrah Bridge was submitted and the Committee sanctioned the allocation of 6.75 lakhs from the Roads Fund.—United Press.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF ROAD FUND

Six Hundred And Ten Lakhs For Provinces

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Gross receipts in the Road Fund, out of which allotments are made for road development to the provinces and Indian States, amounted to 960.83 lakhs during 1936-37. Another 77.19 lakhs was received during the first half of 1937-38, making a total of 1038.2 lakhs.

Out of this 65.52 lakhs are to be given over to the Civil Aviation Department, so that the total fund will be 1032.50 lakhs. Out of this sum 610.30 lakhs will be allotted to the provinces, 22.09 lakhs to minor Administrations and British Administered Areas and 87.37 lakhs to the Indian States. The balance at the end of the financial year 1937-38 will be 141.50 lakhs.—United Press.

RUIKAR WELCOMES SUBHAS' ELECTION

Promise Of T. U. C. Co-operation

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

Mr. Ruiker, Vice-President of the Trade Union Congress, in a statement on the election of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose as the President of the Indian National Congress says, "I heartily congratulate Mr. Subash Chandra Bose on his election as the President of the Congress. The honour was long overdue to this valiant fighter of India's freedom. At this critical juncture, the election of an ex-President of the Trade Union Congress as a President of the Congress is indeed a happy augury.

The working class and the peasantry in general is not pleased with the progress made by the various Congress Ministries. There have been clashes between them on one hand and the present leadership of the Congress in some provinces on the other. I hope that with Mr. Subash Chandra Bose as the President, the problems of the working class and the peasantry will be more sympathetically considered by the Congress High Command and that during his tenure the Congress will really emerge as the United Front of all anti-Imperialist forces in India.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

The fight against the hated Federation is the most important question which Subash will have to tackle and I can assure him that we in the T.U.C. will always be too willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with him in any fight, which he will launch against this dangerous innovation of a Federation. I appeal to all Left Wing Congress forces in India to extend their full co-operation to our new President in this great task which lies before the nation, and I am confident that under his leadership the Congress will march forward with greater vigour and unity and will be able to give a staggering blow to the most obnoxious and hated Federation".

KARNATAK TALUKA CONFERENCES

Great Enthusiasm Among Rayats

(From Our Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, Jan. 29.

The Badami Taluka Rayat Conference was held to-day under the presidency of Mr. Harinikar. Three thousand cultivators assembled and watched proceedings from house tops. The president was taken in a procession. Mr. Shankarrao Vaidya welcomed the guests and rayats. He narrated the rayat's demands, emphasising the needs of water supply, and famine relief. Dr. Hardikar, addressing the gathering exhorted them to join the Congress and strengthen it. He welcomed rayat's awakening. Mr. Hanumantrao Kaujalgi spoke and acquainted the rayats with the means to remove their grievances. Nearly thirty villages feel acute water scarcity and need immediate relief. The Badami taluka is notorious for road inconvenience. The Conference lasted for four hours and was a great success.

The Bilgi Petha Conference

The Bilgi Petha Rayat Conference was held at Badgi yesterday when Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar presided. Mr. Hanumantarao Kaujalgi and party attended the Conference. A procession of Mahatma Gandhi's photo drawn by eight bullocks was taken. Rayats from neighbouring villages thronged the Conference in thousands. Several resolutions were passed, regarding condolence on Swaruprani Nehru's death, felicitations to Congress Ministry, the goal of complete independence.

Gurukul 'Varsity Anniversary

GURUKUL KANGRI (Harwar), Jan. 28.

In response to pressing requests from the public, the dates of the 36th anniversary of the Gurukul University, Kangri, have been changed from March to April, when the 'Kumba' commences at Har. The Gurukul will celebrate its annual function from April 10 to 17, thus enabling visitors to the Gurukul to enjoy the 'Kumba' also. —United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

and the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan march ahead in confidence to the great goal we have in view."

Finally, the Congress President referred to the Frontier Assembly by-election in the Dera Ismail Khan General Rural Constituency. He appealed to the voters to support and vote for the official Congress candidate, Lala Tekchand Dhingra.—United Press.

Farewell To Frontier

"FAKHR-E-HIND"

JAWAHARLAL'S PARTING TRIBUTE TO GHAFFAR KHAN

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, (By Mail).

"All provinces of India, all the religious groups of India, had essentially the same task politically and economically, and we must therefore all co-operate together in this great endeavour. The Congress was the only organisation which included all within its wide-fold and could successfully tackle our great problems, as it had successfully faced the might of the British Empire. Therefore, we must all strengthen the Congress."

Thus said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, addressing his final meeting in the Frontier Province at Dera Ismail Khan, on the evening of the 27th. There was a vast audience running into scores of thousand, including many thousands of women.

RICH MEMORIES

He said that he was bidding good-bye to the Frontier for a while after his seven days' tour. During these seven days he had seen many unforgettable pictures of the present, but often his mind had wandered to the past, for the Frontier area was rich in memories of India's long history. For thousands of years, caravan after caravan had trekked through the narrow passes of the North-West.

Many strange and new peoples had come to this land of ours and become absorbed by India. The Aryans came long ago and gave their tremendous impress to India. The Scythians and Turkis and Huns also came, and many of them settled down and even to-day there was much of Scythian blood in our Rajput races.

MEETING PLACE OF CULTURE

Proceeding further he said: The other day he had crossed the Indus almost at the spot where Alexander crossed it and in the picture of his mind, he saw the Macedonian army entering the fertile plains of India. Later, Ashoka the Great left imperishable memorials all over the frontier tracts. Peshawar became the capital of a great Empire ruled by Kanishka, spreading from the Vindhyas to Central Asia. It was a Buddhist empire and then came to Peshawar pilgrims and students in search of learning from the West and the Far East. It was the meeting place of three great cultures, the Indian, the Chinese and the Graeco-Roman. Later again the Arabs suddenly rose into prominence and in one tremendous sweep of conquest spread from China to Spain. They knocked at the doors of India, but did not enter.

FRIENDLY NEIGHBOUR

It is well to remember that Islam was India's friendly neighbour for hundreds of years without conquest or conflict. As such it was welcomed as India has always welcomed new thoughts and ideas from abroad and attempted to absorb them into its own synthesis. In the days of the greatness of Baghdad, when Haroun Alrashid was Khalifa, scholars went to and fro between India and the Arab world and many Sanskrit books were translated into Arabic. It was only when Central Asian conquerers came to India as invaders that there was conflict. This conflict was political, not religious, although it was exploited in the name of religion. Mahmud came as a ruthless conqueror and looted India, but how many people know that one of his best armies in Central Asia consisted of Indian and Hindu troops under a general named Tilak?

It was across these frontier tracts that India sent her message of religion and art to the Far East, and so many pilgrims made a long journey to India in search of learning.

POVERTY AND MISERY

All these and many other pictures came to Pandit Jawaharlal's mind, as he wandered across the Frontier Province. And then he was rudely called back to the present, with its poverty and misery and illiteracy and backwardness. But he thought also of the future that we hoped to fashion when India would put an end to her subjection and her poverty and flourish anew.

MAGNIFICENT PEOPLE

In spite of the poverty and backwardness of the Frontier he had found many things there, which had filled him with hope, for the people were a magnificent people physically and in their courage and love for freedom. With that firm foundation it was not difficult to build well and nobly. The tribal people he had met had also impressed him, and he had felt drawn to them. The friendship and welcome that they had extended to him were previous memories. He was convinced that between them and the people of India, there would be friendship and comradeship in the days to come when India was free and the nightmare of Frontier troubles will be past.

THE WAZIRI TROUBLE

He added referring to the letter he had received from the Fakir of Ipi: "Recently there had been a conflict with the Waziris. We must not blame a whole people for the misdeeds of a few. It was painful to learn of abductions and looting and it was clear that every State must resist them and seek to end them. But what was the best way to do this? Surely, not the way of the British which had failed dismally. The way of India would be one of friendship and an attempt to raise the simple and backward but brave people to higher levels. They lived in their bare mountains and had few occupations excepting fighting and shooting. With education and suitable occupations and industries, they would raise themselves and become our true guardians of the Frontier.

CONGRESS STRONGHOLD

Pandit Jawaharlal then referred to the unity of India, the identity of its major problems, freedom and poverty, and the objective of a united and free Indian nation, with power in the hands of the masses.

He was happy to find how strong the hold of the Congress was in the Frontier. He was happy also to see tens of thousands of smart Khudai Khidmatgars, who were the volunteers of the Congress in the Frontier Province. Everybody, Hindu, Sikh or Muslim could join them, for they were not a communal organisation.

NEW SPIRIT

Making an important reference to the Hindu minority problem, he said: "The Hindu minority in the Province was afraid of the great Muslim majority of 95 per cent., and of the tribal peoples. But to be fear-ridden was no help. They must discard fear, even their women folk, and at the same time live in friendship and co-operation with their neighbours.

"During the past few years a remarkable change had come over the Frontier Province and a new spirit was abroad. In spite of occasional troubles, this spirit of communal amity was growing. The growth of the Congress and the Khudai Khidmatgars had led to this, but behind this vital and hopeful development there was that great and noble man, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who had already performed such miracles in the Frontier Province. He had made the war-like Pathan become an even braver soldier in our non-violent struggle for freedom."

Nothing had impressed Pandit Jawaharlal as much as to see Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan surrounded by his people, each looking in the other's eyes with overwhelming affection and confidence. We, may be proud of this great son of India.

Fakhr-e-Afghan he was lovingly called, but he was truly Fakhr-e-Hind. He was the dominating personality of the Frontier and his influence extended across the border. He was a pillar of strength to the Congress and to communal unity and the cause of the masses. With a man like that both the minority and the majority were secure. For above everything, he was a man of character and ideals and nothing could make him party to something he considered radically wrong.

DISCARD FEAR

There were difficulties, of course, and it was foolish to expect a complete change to come suddenly over the poor illiterate people of the Frontier. But already the change was remarkable and in this change and in Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan lay the hope of amity and progress.

"Let the minorities in the Frontier Province, therefore, discard their fear and suspicion and under the banner of the Congress

Continued In Col. 5)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Commissioner's Report And K. E. M. Hospital

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the widely-advertised Municipal Commissioner's report in connection with the farewell addresses at the K.E.M. Hospital is likely to prejudice the case of the students of the K.E.M. Hospital, and as I am going to Delhi for the next three months, I am writing this letter to give a correct idea of the whole affair, so that my colleagues on the Municipal Corporation will deal with the students fairly and justly.

The Commissioner's report consists of two parts, one dealing with facts, which seems to me to suppress certain important ones and suggesting others; the other part of the report consists merely of hot air and bureaucratic bombast about discipline. Propriety also is thrown in to complete the picture.

Facts usually given in Commissioner's reports to the Corporation when dealing with the conduct of subordinate officers are well-known to be usually one-sided. My senior colleagues could not have forgotten the Commissioner's reports relating to fires in Bombay and affairs in the Municipal workshops. The Councillors know how to appraise them; and in the interest of justice to the students, even in the name of discipline and in fairness to the Commissioner I have no objection to the appointment of a committee of the Corporation to determine what are the facts of the case; but the following facts are incontestable:

1. In the early part of 1936 students wanted to give farewell addresses to three of the Honoraries who had retired.

2. The Dean consented to preside and the draft of the address was submitted to him.

3. Somehow or other the Dean could not preside; neither did he return the draft to the students.

4. Two months afterwards one more Honorary resigned who criticised the administration of the Dean.

The idea of address was, therefore, completely dropped by the authorities.

IN 1937

1. The Dean suggested a congratulatory address to one of the Honoraries who became a Minister in the Government. As two other Honoraries had also retired their names were also associated in the function of farewell addresses.

2. When this came before the students, the students numbering 236 out of nearly 500 made a healthy suggestion that all the Honoraries who had given their services, for the students and institution should be honoured.

3. This was objected to by the college authorities, the Dean saying that he would not allow this sort of function in the college but if the students wanted they might hold the function outside.

4. The students arranged to hold the function outside the college grounds under the presidentship of the Mayor of the City.

I will not go further into the sordid details of this affair—how the Dean and the Commissioner tried to dissuade the Mayor—how it was suggested to the students by the Dean that they should call themselves friends of the Honoraries and as was aptly answered by one of the students, "Sir! how can we call ourselves friends of our professors"? how they were told that they were not to call themselves students of the college, although the Dean and professors of the college can seek outside elections unconnected with college as Dean and professors of the K.E.M. Hospital; how the Dean wrote letters to all and sundry including the Principal of the Institution who was good enough to lend the students a place for the function, the whole might of the Dean being used to break a social function which was being held outside the College premises and with no connection whatsoever with the administration of the College. All this has come out in the interpellations. I suppose all this is propriety about which the Commissioner is shouting. The students deserve congratulations instead of condemnations for the clean expression of their healthy feelings

The Commissioner tried to mislead the Corporation by giving an example of the Government institutions. Does the Commissioner know of the discipline at the Grant Medical College? As soon as the Dean there is made full time, he has to resign from the All-India Medical Council so that he may give his full time to the institution. Our Dean goes on devoting his energies to two dozen elected bodies all over the country. How he can do it is a marvel!

But let me give a more pertinent example. In 1923 two medical students were rusticated from the Grant Medical College by the Dean. The usual cry of no interference with the internal administration, and interference will be disastrous to the discipline of the College was raised. What did the Government do? After enquiry the two students were re-instated.

The part of the Commissioner's report relating to discipline is most amusing. What is discipline? Has the Commissioner any idea of what kind of discipline is wanted in an educational institution? Education is not given to create slaves only for service. The primary object of education is to level up character. Educational institution is not a flunkey factory. It should encourage free and healthy expression of opinion on the part of students in matters not connected with day-to-day administration. The Commissioner with his hide-bound service mentality has no conception of what education is meant for. The responsibility of a medical educational institution is still greater. The majority of those who will come out of this institution will not serve, will not give undertakings, will not follow the orders of their superiors like galley slaves, but will be independent self-respecting practitioners visiting families and spreading a moral atmosphere wherever they go. The Commissioner's ideas of discipline are those of a paid service and cannot expand to the healthy extent of application to education and development of character.

Instead of making a proper inquiry and report he has taken the easy path of an ordinary departmental head to support whatever a subordinate does in a common fashion. Is this kind of report to be approved by a public body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation? I have no doubt that my colleagues on the Corporation will be fair and just to the students.—Yours, etc.

G. V. DESHMUKH.

Grievances Of Passengers On "Vita"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The accompanying correspondence speaks for itself. I shall be obliged by your publishing it in your paper.—Yours, etc.,

K. G. MASHRUWALA.

Wardha, Jan. 29.

From s.s. Vita, 5th Jan. 1938

The Manager, B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

The signatories hereto are some of the principle reserved deck passengers on s.s. "Vita". It so happened that, except one, all of us had shortly prior to this the occasion to travel in the upper deck of S.S. "Sonavati" of the Bombay S. N. Company and so have personally experienced the difference between the voyages of the two ships.

We regret to say that the "Vita" has severely disappointed us. The fare on this deck between Karachi to Bombay is Rs. 20 as against Rs. 15 on the "Sonavati." We expected that the arrangements would be at least equal to those on the other steamer. But we did not find so. There are no benches, the curtains do not give sufficient protection against the heavy winter winds which blow over us, as they leave the lower part open: light is not sufficient on the deck and the lavatories and the bath-room are not provided with lights at all. The bath-room, moreover, has no latch from inside. There is no sink or basin under the water tap so that water splashes upon our body when the tap is pushed. The height of the lavatories is less than 5 ft. 6 in., so that a person taller than that cannot stand erect and is likely to strike his head against the ceiling while getting up. The receptacles of the lavatories are not clean and though we are told that they are being flushed every few minutes, we did not find them clean at any time we used them. On examination one of us found that the flush does not wash the whole basin but only the lower part of it. But the greatest part of our trouble has been that from about 6 a.m. till noon we were without any deck at all—'reserved or unreserved.' It would seem as if we were deck passengers reserved for being put to troubles at our own expense. At 6 a.m. the tarpaulins of our deck were removed without notice, so that the wife and children of one of us who were then asleep had to escape in a hurry from being covered by the tarpaulins. Their beds become covered with dust and the luggage had to be removed in a disorderly fashion near the lavatory. That portion of the deck has not till the time this is written (6 p.m.) come into their possession, and they have just sheltered themselves in the waiting room of second class passengers, their luggage having been piled up in a corner. The rest of us met the same fate about two hours later. The result is that till noon we were not able to take our meals also.

We think that we are not unreasonable if we say that we expected that the passengers have a right to be lodged comfortably during the whole voyage and must not be disturbed from the places which they occupy except in an emergency. We think that it is wrong on the part of the company to ask us to occupy a part which they themselves want for their use for loading and unloading their cargo, and we regret to say that we carry a feeling with us that we have been cheated by the company in charging an extra fare with no accommodation specially made for us. We think we have a fair claim to ask a refund of the fare charged to us, as there was no deck reserved wholly for our use.

We briefly summarise what we expect:—

(1) That a part of the steamer must be specially provided for this class of passengers. The passengers must not be asked to vacate that portion till the end of their journey.

(2) There must be proper arrangements as benches for and or shelves for luggage.

(3) They must be given proper protection against winds and rain. The coverings ought to be removed for the convenience of passengers and not of the company.

(4) There must be sufficient light on the deck.

(5) There must be lights in the bathrooms and the lavatories. The lavatories are rather narrow and low and ought to be improved.

(6) The bathrooms must be provided with a small mirror and a flushed urinal and a few pegs for hanging clothes.

(7) The flush must be such as would wash the entire basin and must be cleaned and disinfected regularly.

(8) A fare refund of our fares.

The only relief against the discomforts we experienced was the personal courtesy of your officers who tried to give us such accommodation as they could within their limited power.

May we hope that it should be possible for us not to avoid travelling by the "Vita" if we have a chance of going to Karachi again? Under the present state of affairs we would rather prefer the other steamer and ask the public to do likewise.

P.S.—Subsequent to the drafting of this we find that lights are fitted up in the lavatories, which we gladly appreciate.

No. of tickets with each:

Yours faithfully,

(4) Sd. S. R. Pradhan
(6) " Irach J. S. Taraporevala
(3) K. G. Mashruwala
(1) " Harish C.
(1) " P. G. Bhurke
(1) " M. Satyanarayana
(1) " Govindji Kanji.

(2)

On 18th January 1938, the Agents of the Company acknowledged receipt of the letter stating that the matter was having their careful attention.

(3)

27th January 1938.

Kishorlal G. Mashruwala, Esq., and etc.,

Dear Sir,

Dealing further with the letter addressed to us by yourself and your co-signatories under date 5th instant, we much regret any inconvenience which may have been caused to you on the voyage in question by the fact that there was an unusually large amount of cargo for discharge at Port Okha.

As regards the party accommodated right aft, who had to move in the early morning, we understand that it was on their own desire that they remained in the new accommodation found for them.

The various complaints which you have made in regard to the reserved deck accommodation in the "Vita", have had our careful attention, but we would mention that this accommodation more than complies with the stringent regulations governing the carriage of passengers by sea, and it has been found over many years to be the most suitable for the many passengers using the reserved deck.

Improvements are, of course, made whenever they are found generally desirable. We would cite, for example, the provision of lights in the lavatories, while screens are now provided along the rails.

The lighting of the deck is adequate while the lavatories and wash basins are as required by regulations, and as found most generally suitable to passengers.

We regret that we can make no refund of the very reasonable reserved deck fare and which, as you will realise, provides greatly increased accommodation for fewer passengers.

We have read with much pleasure your remarks regarding the personnel of the s.s. "Vita" and you may rest assured that you will always experience similar courtesy.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Agents.

Wardha,
28th January, 1938.

Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

I am in receipt of your letter No. K|129 of the 27th instant. I regret to find that it is altogether unsatisfactory. Consequently, I am sending copies of the correspondence to the Press and the Passengers' Relief Association.

Whether the amount of cargo to be discharged at Okha was unusually large or normal is not a matter, which concerns passengers. Passengers had paid their fares; they had been shown the place, which they had to occupy. They expected that they would not be disturbed during their voyage to shift from one place to another, in order that you might load or unload your goods. It was not a case of accident or calamity to the ship.

The party accommodated "right aft" remained there during the course of the 5th, not because it was a more comfortable place, but because it was known that there was to be loading and unloading of cargo again towards evening from the part of the deck they had occupied previously. A party with young children would not like to move several times, and would naturally like to be left undisturbed. But even that was not to be. On the morning of the 6th, they had to shift back to their original place, because the crew had commenced to wash the part of the deck occupied by them!

I do not know what the "stringent regulations" referred to by you are. I can only say that if your accommodation 'more than complies with them', then they strongly require to be revised. I do not agree with you that your accommodation could have been "over many years the most suitable for the many passengers using the reserved deck". They may not have complained. The Indian temperament does not complain very readily. That does not mean that they consider the arrangements to be all that could be desired. You know you had not provided lights in the lavatories and adequate light on the deck until we had complained. Possibly, "over many years" no one complained. That does not mean that the arrangements were "most suitable". So with regard to the other inconveniences.

If by the screens "now provided along the rails' you mean what they were when we travelled, I must say that they do not meet the purpose. They are too short and leave the lower portion of the rails uncovered. When it blows, the wind comes as a jet on the passengers, who have to sit or lie on the flooring.

As we have mentioned in our previous letter the several deficiencies, I do not repeat them here. I do not think any independent referee would consider the demands unreasonable.

From the tone of your arguments, I could not expect that you would express any willingness to refund the fare. But insist on saying that your attitude is unreasonable and unfair.

I wish the remarks in your letter had given me the same pleasure, which mine gave to you.

Yours, faithfully,

(Sd.) K. G. Mashruwala.

"C. R.'s" RETORT TO LAND-HOLDERS

Plain Speaking In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, January 29.

In the Madras Legislative Assembly the Minister for Courts and prisons replying to a question regarding political films said all ban on displaying political films including those connected with Mahatma Gandhi, his march to Dandi, his reception in Bombay had been lifted except in three cases which were being considered by the Government.

The Assembly adjourned at 7 this evening.

During the last quarter of an hour, the proceedings were very lively. When discussion of the amendments regarding the collection of arrears of rent were taken up, the landholders' representatives criticised the Bill in strong terms and characterised it as an exploitation without compensation. One member went to the extent of saying that the Congress Government should be ashamed for bringing out the Bill, which was of a confiscatory nature.

"C.R.'S" RETORT

The Premier, retorting said: "I maintain that the landholders are public servants and not owners of properties at all." He added that the landholders had entered into a solemn contract and had been commissioned to collect rent and had been allowed to take a liberal commission and pay the rest to Government. Their commission exceeded that of the tahsildars as such. If they failed in their duty of collection of rents, they should be prepared to shoulder the blame for the same and not feel aggrieved, when they were complained against.

The amendments were eventually rejected.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG IN MYSORE

The Publicity Officer, Mysore Government, writes:—

The following report sent by its Bangalore correspondent was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 17th December, 1937:—

"It is reported from Vadaganahalli, a village in Devanhalli Taluk, Bangalore District, that when a huge public meeting consisting of nearly 3,000 people was being held on the 9th instant, the Sub-Inspector of Police arrived on the scene and directed the Congressmen to have the National Flag, which was flying on the Congress office, to be removed. The Congressmen remonstrated and refused to remove the flag since it was flying on a private residence, whereupon it is reported the police themselves removed the flag in the presence of the gathering.

"The meeting was addressed by Mr. K. Sampangiramiah, Advocate, Chikballapur, and others."

The report is entirely false. The facts are that an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated by the Amildar Magistrate of Devanhalli Taluk on 9th December prohibiting the hoisting of the Congress Flag in any public place at Vadeganahalli. At a meeting held at Vadeganahalli on that date, some local boys had brought a Congress Flag for the purpose of hoisting it at the meeting place, which was a 'mantap'. The 'mantap' is a public place and when the people concerned were informed by the Police Inspector of the orders passed by the Amildar Magistrate, they abandoned the idea of hoisting the Flag.

Since 9th December meetings are being held on one of the fields belonging to a local inhabitant and the Congress Flag is being hoisted there on these occasions without interference by the police.

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FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS

Sir "C. P." Inaugurates Travancore Bar Council

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 29.

Hopes for an All-India Bar, in which members of the legal profession would be entitled to practice on terms of equality anywhere in India, were expressed by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, inaugurating the first Travancore Bar Council this evening.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami said that there was a great future for the bar not only in Travancore but outside, but the greatest need of the profession to-day was unification, which alone would enable them to maintain their position and their high standards.

FUNCTION OF BAR COUNCIL.

The function of the Bar Council was to make the realisation of such a union possible in the highest interests of the legal profession and the public. It should solve the differences of the barrister and the vakil, of the senior and junior and local and provincial differences and make the profession a close-knit body acting together and vindicating itself in unison.

The Dewan read a message from the Maharaja of Travancore.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Travancore High Court participated in the function.

The Advocate-General Mr. U. Padmanabha Kukiliya, inviting the Dewan to inaugurate the Council, said that the Council sought to unify the Bar as a body corporate with a well-recognised status.

A legislation for setting up Bar Councils was passed by the Travancore Legislature last year. The Council consists of fifteen members with the Advocate-General as Chairman and its powers and functions are generally analogous to those of the British Indian Bar Councils.—A. P.

DEFENCE TRAINING FOR STUDENTS

Nagpur 'Varsity Court's Decision

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

A resolution, recommending the granting of military education to the University students on the lines of the Civic Defence Force of Amraoti, and the establishment of an Employment Exchange Bureau for the students, and the increasing the number of University Graduates' representatives on the University Court was passed at a special meeting of the Nagpur University Court held to-day.

By 40 votes to 37, the Court negatived Prof: Behere's resolution recommending the granting of recognitions to examinations conducted by non-statutory Universities like the Indian Women's University (of Prof: Karve) the Gujarath Vidya Pitha and the Tilak Vidya Pitha of Poona —United Press.

FLOOD VICTIMS SEE MINISTER

CUTTACK, Jan. 29.

Some tenants of the flood affected areas in the Puri District came to the Orissa Assembly this morning to present their grievances regarding the repair of the 'bundh.'

They enumerated the grievances to the Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Revenue Minister and the Executive Engineer, who gave them a patient hearing and assured to do the needful.—United Press.

RELIEF TO KHAS MAHAL TENANTS

PATNA, Jan. 28.

There has been a longstanding agitation that the Government benefited the zamindars' tenants, but did not do anything for its own tenants of the Khas Mahal.

The Government, it is understood, is now formulating plans for granting some relief to the Khas Mahal tenants by way of reduction in their rents.—United Press.

Berar Provincial Conference

AMRAOTI, Jan. 29.

The Shendurjana Berar Provincial Conference has been fixed for Feb. 5 and 6.

Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Hardikar, Swamisahajanand, and Senapati Bapat are attending.

Arrangements for the political Kisan and Seva Dal Conferences are complete.—A. P

U. P. D. B. Conference

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29

The United Provinces District Boards Conference is to be held here on February 6th next.

Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.L.C. has accepted the invitation to preside over the Conference —United Press.

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Towards Indian Scout Organisation Unity

Grand Rally At Gowalia Tank Gives Rousing Reception To Seva Samiti Chief

Six hundred Scouts and Girl-Guides held a Grand Rally at Gowalia Tank Maidan, on Sunday morning in honour of Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Scouts Movement, who came to Bombay at the invitation of the Indian National Scouts' Association, to bring about the amalgamation of the two organisations.

Rousing Reception

Pandit Bajpai was given a rousing reception by the officials of the I. N. S. A.

The Tri-colour National Flag was flown prominently in the centre of the Parade Ground.

After the Scout Flag was unfurled, the Troops of the Fellowship School sang the prayer-song.

MOVEMENT OF THE FUTURE.

Dr. Behram H. Mehta, General Secretary of the I.N.S.A., welcoming Pandit Bajpai in their midst, said that though the Indian National Scouts' Association was young, it was going to be the Scout movement of the future in this country. This national movement had survived many severe struggles, because the movement had behind it the energy and the will of the youths and the confidence of the public at large.

FATHER OF INDIAN SCOUT-MOVEMENT.

Pandit Bajpai, said Dr. Behram Mehta, could be called the father of Indian Scout movement. He started his first Scouts Troop in 1913, when the Indian boys were not allowed to become members of the Boy Scout Association. His services were requisitioned by the Seva Samiti Scouts' Association in 1917 to organise the All-India Seva Samiti Scouts' Association, whose members now exceed 70,000.

The Seva Samiti Scouts' Association did not organise any branches in Bombay, as Bombay accepted the leadership of Dr. Besant, who brought about an amalgamation of the Indian Boy Scouts' Association and the "B.-P." Association.

The Indian National Scouts' Association was started because the organisers did not wish to become members of Seva Samiti movement, as there were fundamental differences, since the pledge of the Seva Samiti included loyalty to the King-Emperor. Negotiations were started with Pandit H. N. Kunzru about the desired changes in the pledge.

Meanwhile, the I.N.S.A., started as a full-grown national organisation, under the national control, with a national policy and programme. After the Allahabad Conference, it could be said that for all practical purposes they are the same Association and Pandit Bajpai was invited to cement that friendship between the two organisations.

Continuing Dr. Mehta said that they all wanted unity in the entire Scout movement in India, so that the Indian boys and girls could be brought up under a single flag. "This unity is, however, possible on one condition, namely, all members of the Association will owe one supreme loyalty, above all other petty loyalties —loyalty to our Motherland. Unless this is accepted, there can be no unity.

NON-POLITICAL.

The National Scout Movement is not a political organisation in the sense that it serves any political party. It is born to share all hopes and aspirations of the nation and especially the aspiration of freedom, which India demands."

Pt. Bajpai then inspected the Scouts.

REALLY NATIONAL.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, District Commissioner of the I.N.S.A., Bombay, welcoming Pandit Bajpai said that the Chief characteristic of the Indian National Scout movement was that, it was born and struck root in the Indian soil. Its growth and development were entirely national in character. Here was a great opportunity to all sections to come together under one national flag. It was not true to say that the Tri-colour Flag was the flag of this party or that clique. It was the flag of the whole nation, symbolising Indian aspirations.

Mr. K. G. Vaidyanathan, Organiser, Bombay, welcoming the honoured guest said that if unity could not be achieved between the "B.-P" Association and the I. N.S.A., the only alternative was for the elders to retire so that fresh blood can solve the problem.

Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai replying said that he came to Bombay to bring about unity and to make contacts with the organisers of the Scout movement in Bombay. He had every hope that very soon the Indian National Scout movement would rank with any similar movement in any other country. He was hopeful that the day was very near, when all the Scout Associations in India would rally around one banner in the service of their Motherland.

He had visited several countries and from his personal experience he could say that the young boys and girls in India were in no way behind the youngsters in other countries. The only difference was that in foreign countries they received due attention and ample opportunities were provided for their growth and progress on right lines. Here it was a different story. He hoped that soon boys and girls in India wou'd receive all facilities so that they could blossom forth into good citizens.

"Vande Mataram" was sung.

C. P. MINISTER WARNS POLICE

Sequel To Incorrect Reporting Of Public Speeches

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

A warning that they must report public speeches correctly and that in case they failed to do so, they would have to be punished for derelection of duty, was administered to the police reporters by the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Shareef, Minister for Law and Justice in the Central Provinces, at a speech delivered by him recently at the Chitnis Park.

The warning was a sequel to the complaint of Mr. P. K. Salve, Leader of the Congress Municipal Party, that the report of one of his speeches in the City had been grossly perverted and that he had been called to account for the same.

The Minister for Justice, alluding to the complaint, said that he, himself, was present at the meeting, at which Mr. Salve spoke, and the speech complained of by the police was not delivered by Mr. Salve.

In deploring the incident, the Hon. Minister gave the above warning.—United Press.

SYMBOL SYSTEM OF VOTING

New Method In Ensuing Elections For Assam Local Boards

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR (Assam)

(By Mail)

Although the dozen defeats they sustained in the hands of the opposition in the first session of the Assembly is the greatest scar on their forehead, the Assam Ministry has done a wise act by introducing the SYMBOL SYSTEM of voting in the ensuing elections for Assam Local Boards, in whose favour there was systematic agitation in the public.

The draft rules propose that the conduct of polling will be in the line followed by the last Assembly Election in all non-Mohamedan general seats, but in the case of elections of the planting and other specially representing communities will be in the line of elections for the upper house of the Legislature.

PECULIAR SYSTEM OF LAND

settlement with Immigrants in Assam has become so acute that it is now in the hands of the inquiry committee. This is the Line System. Of late may a heated hour passed between the fighters for the retention and abolition of this system.

Bhulabhai's Advice To Bihar Advocate-General

PATNA, Jan. 29.

"Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has given his decision in our favour," said Babu Baldeva Sahai, Advocate-General, Bihar, interviewed on his return from Bombay.

Babu Baldeva Sahai, who went to Bombay to consult Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as to whether legislation about the restoration of 'Bakashta' land would be in order, returned to Patna yesterday morning.

Mr. Desai's opinion is that such a legislation will be perfectly in order.—United Press.

SUGAR CONTROL IN U. P.

Assembly Passes Bill Regarding Factories

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

After four days' full dress debate, the United Provinces Sugar Factories' Control Bill, as submitted by the Select Committee with slight modifications, was passed by the United Provinces Legislative Assembly this afternoon.

Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, the "Interim" Minister, expressed apprehensions that, if the Bill were passed, the sugar industry is likely to go out from this Province, and that the United Provinces would be a dumping ground for other provinces, as a result of which the industry will be ruined.

GOVT.'S VIEWS.

Dr. Katju, the Minister in charge of this Bill, said that about 85 per cent. of the sugar she consumed is produced in India, itself.

Hence, there is no apprehension on that score in the future.

In removing the misapprehensions regarding this taxable measure, Dr. Katju said that it was agreed that tax to the extent of three annas per maund of sugar manufactured or one pice per maund of sugarcane purchased by the factories, would be levied.

POINT OF ORDER.

Earlier in the day, Sheikh Habibulla (Muslim League) raised a point of order that permission of the Governor had not been obtained before introducing the Bill, and stated that, therefore, it was 'ultra vires.'

Discussions followed. Thereafter the Speaker ruled the point out of order.—United Press.

IN AROBINDO'S FOOTSTEPS?

I. C. S. Official Tenders Resignation

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 29.

The Jubbulpore correspondent of the "Leader" understands that Mr. H. V. Kamath, the young, nationalistic-minded I.C.S. officer who joined service only in 1930 and who was posted here recently as Sub-Divisional Officer, has resigned with effect from the date of his two months' notice to the Secretary of State for India expires.

Interviewed by the United Press, Mr. Kamath confirmed the report of his resignation, but stated that he could not disclose the reasons until his resignation had been accepted.

Presumably, after Sjt. Arobindo Ghosh, Mr. Kamath is the second I.C.S. officer who has spurned the future prospects of a civilian's career for country's cause.—United Press.

Allahabad's Claim For Capital

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

A strong and influential sub-Committee, consisting of important citizens of Allahabad, is formed by the Allahabad Capital Retention Committee with a view to interview the members of the U. P. Legislature and strengthen the claim of Allahabad for the immediate restoration of its rights as the Capital of United Provinces.

The Capital Retention Committee held a meeting to-day in this connection.—United Press.

India Can Hold Her Own Now!

Cement Merger, An Unparalleled Achievement Of "F. E."

Sir Nowrosji Saklatwala's Analysis Of A. C. C.'s Present Position

The foundation of the first factory was laid 26 years ago, and, in 1914, (two years later), business was commenced with the modest sales of 945 tons in the same year. No year has since passed without an increased off-take of Portland Cement over each preceding year, so much so that the Company ranks to-day as one of India's largest Industrial concerns.

In this strain did Sir Nowrosji Saklatwala, Chairman of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., begin his address to the shareholders at the first Annual General Meeting of the Company, held at 3-30 p.m., on Friday, January 28, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay.

Sir Nowrosji, in the course of his long and interesting speech, touched upon various points of interest and importance to the shareholders, tracing the various vicissitudes through which it had to pass, in attaining its present solid position.

PREPARED FOR ANY EVENTUA LITY.

He also dwelt on the several precautionary measures, adopted by the management, to put the concern on a firm footing, so as to be in a position to meet successfully any competition that may be set up by any rival concern or concerns in the field of the vitally important industry in India.

CAN HOLD OUR OWN.

He then went into details about the prospects of the Company for "the current year", and, after having emphasized that they were "fully equipped to meet any situation which may arise," and that it should not be difficult "to hold our own," "with our resources, organization and experience," he concluded by saying that, "so long as we continue to offer a product reasonably priced, and equal to the best, we can look on the future, with a certain measure of confidence."

THE SPEECH.

The following is the text of Sir Nowrosji's speech made of the occasion:—

I consider it a privilege to preside at this meeting to-day and to meet for the first time as a corporate whole, shareholders from all the merging companies whose unified endeavour is epitomised in this great industrial enterprise so appropriately called the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd.

It is some 26 years ago since the foundations of your first factory were laid and two years later—in 1914—it commenced business by recording sales to the modest extent of 945 tons in that year. Since then no year has passed without recording an increase offtake of Portland Cement over each preceeding one, until to-day when the extent of your business ranks the Company as one of India's largest Industrial Concerns.

DINSHAW'S DEATH

Many striking tributes have been paid to the memory of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, to whose great foresight and indefatigable efforts the growth and progress of the Industry and the inception of this Company owe so much. In this meeting I cannot honour his memory better than by saying that if the scheme for amalgamation had not reached an advanced stage at the time of Mr. Dinshaw's sudden death it would probably never have gone through, and I know that I voice your feelings when I express the wish that he had been spared to be with us here to-day to witness the first fruits of his labours.

IMPORTANT MATTERS

With these opening remarks I will now turn to the more immediate matters before us, and refer to the Directors' Report wherein it is explained that although the Company came into existence on the 1st August 1936, it could not function as a complete entity until seven months later owing to numerous preliminary arrangements and legal formalities which had to be completed before the entire business of the Merging Companies could be taken over.

The unavoidable delay caused by these formalities created numerous complications in the work of taking over and you will, I am sure, realise the magnitude of the task which lay before the Management and Staff, in having to conduct so great a business without detriment to its efficiency, and at the same time to absorb and co-ordinate the activities of the Merging Companies.

When you add to this the simultaneous liquidation of the eleven constituent Companies, the preparation of a completely new Share Register and the development of new productive centres you have before you only the briefest summary of the immense amount of work which has confronted the Administration and which I make bold to say has been handled with commendable efficiency and dispatch.

ENORMOUS TASK

With your permission I would like to review the work of various Departments and refer in the first instance to the volume and complicated nature of the work which has fallen to the lot of the Share Department which would not be easy for a Shareholder to appreciate without some explanation.

(1) To bring on to one list the Shareholders of the 11 Merging Companies, numbering 18,000, (2) to ascertain and issue to each Shareholder the proper number of shares to which he was entitled, (3) to issue over a lakh of Fractional Certificates, (4) to convert the Fractionals into full shares and to repeat this procedure in connection with the second distribution by the Liquidators of the Merging Companies, (5) to carry on at the same time the work of transferring shares from one name to another, (6) to prepare Share Certificates and the Register of Members and (7) to carry on correspondence with thousands of Shareholders residing out of Bombay, have been an enormous task demanding the strictest accuracy, I am glad to say, however, that it has been managed very satisfactorily within reasonable time.

ABSOLUTE PREREQUISITE

With regard to the Development Department, you will be interested to know that as soon as the Company was registered, long-delayed schemes for the development of new productive centres were taken in hand as several suitable deposits of raw materials—both as regards quantity and location—had already been partially investigated by the previous managements, final investigations were undertaken and three new plants were ordered in March of last year.

In this connection I would remark that it is an absolute requisite that a deposit of raw material be thoroughly proved both as regards quality and quantity before embarking upon an expenditure of lakhs on the erection of a factory and it further goes without saying that the factory should be situated in a suitable locality.

The proving of a deposit requires knowledge, time and skill as also does the selection of the most suitable machinery to handle varying grades of raw material and this work must be entrusted to expert staff.

Fortunately such staff was available within your organisation and the personnel was immediately concentrated in Bombay from whence it has proceeded to conduct all the necessary field operations.

I mention these points to you because I should like you to understand that this highly important phase of your business is being conducted methodically and in a most thorough manner by highly skilled staff who possess the accumulation of many years' experience in the manufacture of cement in this country.

EFFICIENCY MEASURE

Another Department upon which I should like to make a few observations is the newly formed Purchase Department. It has all along been contemplated that economies could be effected by the bulk purchase of all requirements—coal, bags, stores, oils and the numerous other commodities which are necessary to production—and when I tell you that the value of these requirements constitutes about 70 per cent. of your production cost and prices have shown a rising tendency, especially coal, you will realise the tremendously important part played in the conduct of your business by knowledgeable purchasing. Consequently systematised statistical records of market price movements covering every important commodity have been evolved to ensure that the Management command, not only day-to-day information, but a record of all previous price movements. I am sure you will agree with me that the formation of this Department is an important efficiency measure in a phase of your business which is so closely related to production costs.

UNIFORMED CRITICISM

Criticism has been levelled at our organisation from certan quarters, possibly due to unacquaintance of facts on the grounds that it is extravagant, both in its conception and practice. I have endeavoured to give you a short resume of the tasks confronting us and I claim that during the initial stages of the career of so vast an undertaking, it is not possible, within a short period, to rationalise or co-ordinate its functions into the channels which they will finally take. At the outset there is bound to be some duplication or redundancy of work and even of staff, and all proper allowance must be made for expansion both in the sphere of new factories and in sales. You may, however, rest assured that this aspect of your Company's well-being is in the fore-front of your Directors and Agents' programme and it is being and will continue to be, accorded the serious consideration and attention which its great importance demands.

FAVOURABLE FACTOR

Another matter to which I wish to refer is the arrangements which have been come to with the Firms of Messrs. F L Smith and Company of Copenhagen whose reputation both as makers of machinery for the manufacture of cement and as producers of cement in Denmark, Great Britain and elsewhere is world-wide.

Messrs. F. L. Smidth and Company have already had a long and close connection with all the constituent Companies and under a long term agreement they will now continue to act in an Advisory and Consulting capacity and to supply machinery to your company only in India on special and favourable terms which have received the full approval of the Directorate.

I regard this close alliance between your Company and one of the leading, if not the foremost, House in the Cement Industry in the world, as a most favourable factor towards strengthening your organisation generally as it places at your disposal the full resources of their vast technical and practical knowledge. By reason of the widespread nature of their interests, you may be assured that your Company will continue in the closest touch with the latest developments in plant and various process of manufacture.

FAIR AND REASONABLE

Before I pass on to the accounts, there is one more point upon which I would like to touch—that is the question of the price paid by this Company to the Merging Companies for the purchase of their undertakings which in some quarters has been criticised as being unduly high. As you are aware, the price of Rs. 60 per ton of 'rated capacity' (for quota purposes) was inclusive of Goodwill and Stores and Spare Parts. Against this, this Company received a sum of approximately Rs. 31 lacs as efficiency compensation from the Merging Companies. Now the 'rated capacity' mentioned above was in the majority of cases substantially below the actual capacity. If, however, we take into consideration the actual capacity, as also the efficiency compensation and the value of stores and spare parts, which we acquired free of cost and exclude the Goodwill of Rs. 10 per ton paid to the Selling Companies the actual price paid will barely exceed Rs. 38 per ton. I am of the opinion that the terms were fair and reasonable, taking all the circumstances then existing into account.

PROGRESSIVE INCREASE

Coming now to the Accounts, whilst I trust you will agree that the results of the Company's first year are satisfactory, I am unfortunately, not in a position to present a complete picture of the year's working. Comparisons with the results of the preceding year's operations are for obvious reasons clearly impracticable. In fact, such a comparison cannot be undertaken with any degree of advantage or as likely to produce conclusions of any true value, until "Associated" has completed two full years' of trading under normal conditions of accounting, etc., which have only obtained since March 1937.

I would, however, mention that our sales show a progressive increase, the increase for the period under report being nearly 14 per cent. over the sales of the preceding 12 months. Our net realisation, however, as compared to the same period was slightly less, due to several factors including the general price reduction in the Bengal area during a part of the year under review in conformity with our policy of price reduction, and to increased cost of coal during the latter part of the accounting period.

7-1/2 YEARS AGO

In connection with the important question of sales, you are aware that the Merging Companies created a Selling Company some 7-1/2 years ago under the name of The Cement Marketing Company of India, Limited.

This Selling Company during its active existence developed a distributing organisation, in the form of Agents, Stockists and Dealers who number upwards of ten thousand, and this organisation spreads throughout the country from Cape Comorin to Peshawar and from the uppermost reaches of Assam to Karachi.

It worked in close collaboration with the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company, Limited, and their joint publicity campaign with which most of you are doubtless familiar, was aimed at directing the public mind to the numerous uses to which Cement Concrete could be put and The Concrete Association of India has provided a free technical service through its several branches and numerous touring Engineers to all whose interest in cement had been aroused.

The entire organisation is now part of your undertaking and continues to function in exactly the same manner and with the same personnel as it did when it was taken over.

You, therefore, have the benefit of this wide-spread and experienced organisation, you have old established Brand names of which have earned a considerable goodwill value and a justly deserved reputation for uniform quality which have stood the test of time and which rank your products equal to the best Portland Cement produced in any other country.

Furthermore, you have eleven main points of contact with your markets and will soon have three more, the whole ranging from the Coimbatore Factory in the South to the Wah Factory in the Northern Punjab, from Karachi in Bihar to Okha on the West Coast, with others located most favourably to the large consuming areas.

DIFFICULT TASK

Having briefly outlined the strength of your organisation, you will no doubt expect me to refer to the prospects of your Company in the current year. To forecast the future with the degree of accuracy is, as I feel sure you will agree always a difficult task but it will be of interest to you to know that the Company's sales during the first five months of the current year have been well maintained and show a satisfactory increase over those for the corresponding period last year. The present building boom which is responsible for the consumption of a considerable quantity of cement and allied building materials has contributed largely to the present day conditions but this is not likely to go on indefinitely and we must look to the rather more wide-spread knowledge of the uses of cement coupled wherever possible with a policy of systematic price reduction in order to achieve a progressive offtake.

In this connection most of you will be aware that the policy of The Cement Marketing Company was to reduce prices whenever possible and during its active existence, the average selling prices throughout the whole of the country were reduced by a little over 25 per cent without detriment to the shareholders' interests, which I claim to be no small achievement on the part of a combine of this nature.

LOWER COSTS

The success of this policy naturally depend upon increased offtake which, in turn, produced a higher load factor on your Works with a consequent reduction in production costs.

You will thus see the close relation that exists between offtake and selling prices and I make this point to remind you that it is essential for a cement factory with its continuous day and night process to maintain steady and satisfactory flow of dispatches.

Low or intermittent offtake not only means higher overheads per ton but reflects more seriously on production costs through loss of kiln efficiency, when the kilns have to be stopped, lie idle and then relighted again.

Market requirements, therefore, have to be carefully studied when determining the output capacity of a factory. It is economically unsound to erect a factory, having a considerably higher output capacity than can be absorbed by its own economic markets as this only means that distant markets have to be exploited at prices which are unlikely to benefit either the producer or consumer but which certainly represent some advantage to the carrier.

A. C. C.'S POLICY

Gentlemen, this brings us to the impending over-production and threatened competition in the Cement Industry about which, I am sure, you would like to know my views.

When the different Cement Companies merged into what is now known as The Associated Cement Companies, Limited, the whole programme was broadcasted to the public.

It was made abundantly clear that the policy of The Associated Cement Companies would be to meet as economically as possible the growing demand for cement in the country, and by the pooling of all their existing resources, to endeavour to assist the consumer by reducing prices whenever possible. This was the surest way of stimulating demand and encouraging the use of cement in various directions. It was also made known that The Associated Cement Companies had decided to put up at least three more factories in India in strategic centres, and that the possibilities of more works were being investigated. If in the face of these known facts other parties considered it advisable and even profitable to erect a chain of new factories, and declare their policy of bringing many more into existence, they should know that the only outcome would be that the productive capacity would out-run the demand in the country, the factories would have to run on an uneconomic basis and the cement would have to be sold at greatly reduced prices.

HOPEFUL CONCLUSION

Your management have inevitably to make preparation for such an eventuality. I have no hesitation in saying that we are fully equipped to meet any situation which may arise. With our resources, organisation and experience it should not be very difficult for us to hold our own. It must be very clearly understood that we are not attempting to create a monopolistic position, nor are we out to crush any likely competitor big or small, but having invested crores in the industry for so many years it is our clear duty to protect the interest of our shareholders, even if the process costs the Company a certain amount of money. Let us hope that in a short period of time the situation will have righted itself.

I shall conclude by saying that so long as we continue to offer a product reasonably priced, and equal to the best, we can look on the future with a certain measure of confidence.

WANTED
RESPECTABLE AGENTS
ALL OVER INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON
FOR OUR RENOWNED
WATERPROOF and WOOLLEN OVERCOATS
APPLY:—
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INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR WATERPROOFS.
Head Office: ANDHERI, Bombay.
N.B.:—None apply unless can handle ready stock and furnish cash security.

COUGH
you know, is often the beginning of a severe disease.
CURE your COUGH immediately with the world's best remedy for COLD COUGH AND EVEN EARLY STAGES OF TUBERCULOSIS, NAMELY
SIROLIN
"ROCHE"
MADE IN SWITZERLAND

PROTECTED from PREMATURE "OLD AGE"

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Not so long ago he was 'feeling old' before his time, losing interest in life, becoming irritable at the slightest little thing. Now, he's found the secret of rejuvenation—'PHYLLOSAN'!

A *course* of 'PHYLLOSAN' *revitalizes* by building up the physical and mental forces, restores the vigour and vitality of youth to those who "feel" they are getting past enjoying life to the full, and increases resistance to Disease.

WHAT 'PHYLLOSAN' IS! There are no harmful drugs, no gland nor animal extracts in 'PHYLLOSAN'. It is a basically concentrated natural vegetable extract supplying a revitalizing and rejuvenating substance which is essential to life itself. Scientists describe this basis as "the most wonderful substance in our World."

PROOF. For over 25 years, countless thousands of people in every part of the World have found the joy of renewed youth and vitality through 'PHYLLOSAN'. Time and experience have proved the supreme value of 'PHYLLOSAN' in the *rational* treatment of Abnormal Blood Pressure, Premature Ageing, Heart Weakness, Anaemia and for creating increased resistance to Disease. Especially valuable in post malaria convalescence.

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Sold by all Chemists and Stores. 706

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, Jan 29

B I S N ss Garmula of 3234 reg tons, Captain H Taylor arrived from Calcutta via Marmagoa with cargo of coal.

Govt H T Dorsetshire of 5920 reg tons Captain C Fontain arrived from Hongkong via Singapore and Colombo with military officers and troops.

B I S N ss Varsova of 1855 reg tons, Captain W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons, Captain C B Roche arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Bhamo of 2974 reg tons, Captain C Benton arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Colachel and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo.

J Finlay ss Clan Morrison of 3642 reg tons, Captain B Harding arrived from Colombo in ballast.

SAILED

B I S N ss Vita of 1855 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Durban of 3672 reg tons, Captain R Walmsley sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons, Captain C B Roche sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Reichenfels of 4760 reg tons, Captain P Hinrichs sailed for Karachi Basra and Baghdad with local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Ceylon of 3267 reg tons, Captain H Herrstorn sailed for Madras Calcutta and Rangoon with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Bamora of 1870 reg tons, Captain J L Durkee Calcutta via Colombo with local and same bottom cargo

N Y Kaisha ss Ryufuku Maru of 4259 reg tons, Captain J Yamaki sailed for Kobe via Singapore with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons, Captain J Williams sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

S S Jalapadma (Sc S N Co) for Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Jan 29

1 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 31-1 M M
2 Ceylon 3267 Madras 29-1 L Edwards
4 Toyama Maru 4386 Japan 1-2 N Y Kaisha.
5 Ehrenfels 4763 Antwerp 10-2 L Edwards.
6 City of Durban 3672 Karachi 30-1 K Nixon
8 Hakodate Maru 3226 Karachi 31-1 N Y Kaisha
12 Reichenfels 4760 Karachi 29-1 L Edwards.
14 Takliwa 3742 Durban 2-2 M M
15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 3-2 L Edwards
16 Circassia 6597 Karachi 5-2 Anchor Line
17 Ryufuku Mar 4259 Kobe 30-1 N Y Kaisha

Prince's Dock

B Bamora 1870 Calcutta 29-1 M M
K Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind 3-2-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 10-2-38 P and O S N
Naidera 17-2-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 29-1-38 M M
Narkunda 24-2-38 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Durban 22-1-38 K Nixon
Circassia 26-1-38 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Brauenfels 15-2-38 L Edwards
Mellakerk 9-2-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 2-2-38 L Edwards
Taiwan 16-2-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 14-2-38 F F Campbell
Atlanta City 28-1-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
India 3-2-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino
Victoria 31-3-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Taljit Maru 27-1-38 O S K
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 14-2-38 O S Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Bandra 3-2-38 M M
Varela 5-2-38 M M
Rive 27-1-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Cathay 12-2-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Tarrea 19-2-38 M M
Kenya 5-2-38 M M
FROM BASSIN
Gurna 23-1-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalapadama 30-1-38 Scindia S N
Gharinda 3-2-38 M M
Queda 5-2-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalaveera 31-1-38 Scindia S N
Garmula 29-1-38 M M
Barala 29-1-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 27-1-38 M M
Jeypore 27-1-38 M M
Toyame Maru 28-1-38 N Y K

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O
Cathay 12-2-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 19-2-38 P and O
Strathnaver 26-2-38 P and O
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 11-2-38 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 2-2-38 K Nixon
FOR NEW YORK
President Garfield 15-2-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Bureau 27-1-38 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 10-2-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 3-2-38 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 5-2-38 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Naldera 17-2-38 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 3-2-38 P and O S N
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 1-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 30-1-38 M M
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Bangalore 1-2-38 P and O S N
Havre Maru 7-2-38 O S Kaisha
Taijin Maru 11-2-38 O S Kaisha
FOR SYDNEY
Strathmore 10-2-38 P and O S N
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 25-1-38 T Morrison
FOR SAIGON
India 4-2-38 L Triestino
FOR BASRA
Barala 2-2-38 M M
Varsova 3-2-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 16-2-38 M M
Takliwa 2-2-38 M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 5-2-38 M M
Circassia 5-2-38 Anchor Line
City of Durban 30-1-38 K Nixon
Reichenfels 1-2-38 L Edwards.

B P T GENERAL LANDING RATES

S S Conte Biancamano 27-1-38
S S Jeypore 27-1-38
S S Kybfels 27-1-38
S S Reichenfels 27-1-38
S S Vita (boats) 28-1-38
S S Bamora 28-1-38
S S Maloja (boats) 28-1-38

EXPORTS

S S Bangalore for Hongkong: 800 bags teel seeds E S Abdulkyum; 25 bags gardaloo E S Abdulkum; 15 jottas oopiate E S Abdulkyum; 10 bales cotton yarn E F Kavarana; 56 bags fish maws H A Mohomed; 74 bags shark fins H A Mohomed; 112 bags shark fins E Moledina; 20 bags fish maws K P Jamadar; 81 bs grey ctn yarn E S Abdulkum; 76 bales cotton grey m twist D Lakhmidas.

S S City of Salisbury for Philadelphia: 53 bales goat skins D Abraham

For Montreal: 25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Halifax: 1552 pkts gr nut kernal M Bhuta; 63 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For New York: 63 bags sesame seeds D Abraham.

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe: 400 bales raw cotton Sassoon J David; 3100 bales raw cotton Langley; 100 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bale sraw cotton G K Kaisha

S S Ryufuku Maru for Kobe: 100 bs raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

S S Riv for Bourgas: 110 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Istanbul: 10 bales grey ctn yarn Sassoon J David.

For Trieste: 687 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 60 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton; 530 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles: 640 bags gr nut seed H Padamshi; 2600 bags gr nut Hernal M Kanayalal.

For Piraeus:: 30 bales ctn grey yarn Svadeshi Mills.

For Venice: 220 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 1195 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Famagusta: 92 bales grey ctn yarn Sassoon J David.

For Genoa: 55 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 110 bales cotton raw A H Diab.

For Izmir: 33 bales grey ctn yarn Sassoon J David; 34 bales grey ctn yarn Svadeshi Mills.

For S Tax: 490 bags groundnut kernals M Bhuta.

For Tunis: 2094 bags gr nut kernal M Bhuta.

For Sousse: 123 bags gr nut kernal M Bhuta.

S S Mooltan for London: 27 casks bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 24 bags coffee Thos Cook.

S S Clan Morrison for Port Said: 2000 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 3360 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 340 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus.

3 Jeypore for Los Angeles: 93 bags sesame seeds D Abraham.

For Kobe 200 bales raw cotton Sassoon J David: 400 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 1300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 75 bales cotton fly V A Save; 30 bales cotton waste J D Khambata; 38 drums castor oil Latham Abercrombie; 26 bales cotton twist waste Jani; 22 bales buffalo pickers P Kasambhai; 128 bales raw wool D Abraham; 14 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 1341 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 11399 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 125 bales raw wool Vijaysingh; 150 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles: 189 drums castor oil Latham Aercrombie; 1000 bundles henna leaves H Bhimji; 203 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros;

For Glasgow: 990 bags mussoor Ralli Bros; 2012 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 1995 bags gr nut oil cakes The Cotton Agents; 300 tons bauxite ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 25 bales ctn grey yarn Svadeshi Mills; 500 bags lentils The Cotton Agents.

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 100 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 2000 pkts myrabollams P Mathradas; 15 cases copper rollers The National Transport, 250 bales cotton raw A Clayton.

S S Kybfels for Malmo: 28 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal;

For Gothenburg: 105 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Dunkirk: 20 bales cotton raw A Noorbhai.

For Suez: 55 bales ctn piecegoods E D Sassoon.

For Rotterdam: 5050 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Hamburg: 5572 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 60 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 8 cases gum Damji Mavji.

For Izmir. 128 bales cotton grey yarn E D Sassoon.

S Ehrenfels for Rotterdam: 14000 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Hamburg: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 600 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros

For Gdynia: 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bremen: 80 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

IMPORTS

S S City of Durban Agents Killick Noxon from Liverpool: 180 bags steel nuts; 1190 bales cotton; 456 cases cottons; 104 cases cycles and parts; 532 cases quaker oats; 100 bundles steel sheets; 737 bags tiles; 40 cases cond. milk; 33 cases cotton yarn; 72 bales cotton fents; 275 bundles faggot steel; 478 coils steel hoops; 50 kegs mercine glaze powder; 188 cases machinery; 88 cases biscuits; 61 bales leather scrap; 89 dms cable; 200 bales old newspapers; 100 cases iron boot protectors; 44 cases m s bars; 160 cases whisky; 91 loose motor car covers; 65 loose wine; 49 loose dobbies; 110 bundles steel conduit tubing; 58 loose solid tyres; 200 cases beer; 40 cases paint; 49 drums chloride of zinc; 44 drums pyroliginite of iron; 60 bags solid celluloise extract; 141 kegs lubg grease; 425 drums lubg oil; 30 bundles sanitary earthenware; 26 loose pneu tyres; 252 bundles steel bars; 45 bags upholstry springs; 135 pieces steel liner plates; 60 cases bobbins; 110 drums aniline dye; 75 loose c l cisterns; 40 casks gum; 50 rolls roofing felt; 70 loose steel axles; 55 bundles fish plates; 120 pkgs buffers; 54 cases choc and confy.

From Port Said: 55 cases grape fruit; 100 bales cotton.

S S President Van Buren Agents F F Campbell from San Francisco: 148 cases cud fruits; 85 cases cud asparagus; 150 drums lubg oil; 3058 drums asphalt; 80 rolls prepared roofing felt; 975 boxes apples; 535 cases grapes; 400 bales h d cotton; 30 cases drugs.

From Penang: 140 cases gum; 272 bags betelnuts; 154 bags pearl tapioca.

From Singapore: 1005 bags betelnuts; 51 cases gum; 238 bundles rattans; 800 bags sago flour.

From Los Angeles: 400 bales cotton; 180 bags borax; 32 cases auto batteries.

From Kobe: 1429 cases apples.

From Manila: 416 bundles manila rope.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London 12th.:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,406,825 on January 5th, as compared with £326,406,625 on the previous Wednesday.

Fairly active conditions obtained in the open market and about £2,200,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the week. Gold was in good demand from the Continent for holding purposes and the fixed prices included a premium over the dollar parity varying between 6-1/2d. and 9-1/2d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 3rd instant to midday on the 10th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,138,538
British West Africa	109,933
British East Africa	15,140
British India	69,244
Australia	149,458
Canada	850,495
Trinidad and Tobago	17,721
British Guiana	7,458
Venezuela	23,610
Belgium	122,450
France	50,771
Switzerland	54,788
Egypt	316,000
Netherlands	2,491
	£ 3,928,097

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£ 365,414
Belgium	622,625
France	840,920
Siwtzerland	341,195
Hongkong	14,120
China	8,560
Straits Settlements	1,687
	£ 2,693,939

The s.s. "Ranpura" which sailed from Bombay on January 6th carries gold to the value of about £247,500.

SILVER.

During the past week the market has shown a firm tone, whilst owing to the depletion of stocks, the premium on silver for cash delivery gradually increased to 3/8d.

Demand was mainly from India, the Bazaars making purchases to cover bear sales, but there was some American buying at the lower levels; offerings, which included speculative re-sales and sales on Continental account, were only on a moderate scale and to this the advance seen during the week was largely due.

To-day's rise did not attract offerings in any volume and in view of this reluctance on the part of sellers, the market, at the moment, presents a very steady appearance.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from midday on the 3rd instant to midday on the 10th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Hongkong	£1,781,590
British India	29,204
Australia	23,635
Canada	3,290
France	2,214
Belgium	7,228
Other countries	729
	£1,851 690

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£ 976,670
Egypt	17,975
Aden and Dependencies	7,200
Union of South Africa	17,297
Austria	2,750
Other countries	3,993
	£1,025,885

Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Of which £904,815 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Sugar Quota To Be Changed

Rumours are current that the International Committee may reduce the quota from 5 to 10 per cent. Mr. Lambourne, the leading New York Sugar Broker holds the opinion that present values are very reasonable.

Wide Parity Betweeen Broach & American Cottons

East India Cotton Association Explains "Parity" As Misleading And Fallacious ...

The Secretary of the E. I. C. A. has given the following reply to Indian Central Cotton Committee:—

I am instructed by my Board to reply to the correspondence ending with your letter dated 30th November 1937.

...You first raised the question by your letter of 5th April 1937 and by your letter No. 4516 dated 20th April 1937 explained in detail the idea underlying the inquiry made by you in your said letter. I will reply to the four heads, raised by you, seriatim.

FOUR REASONS.

(2) The reply is in the affirmative and I beg to comment on it as under:—

There still exists a general impression that in the Broach district proper and in the Surat and Navsari districts a high yielding short staple seed known as Goghari is being sown which has been largely responsible for the deterioration of the staple of the ordinary Broach quality. A tendency for growing such cotton is spreading in the Navsari and Surat areas, and for the last two seasons a large admixture of this Goghari cotton was evidenced in those varieties. While my Board are definitely of the opinion that Broach cotton has deteriorated in staple they do not attribute this as primarily responsible for the low parity of Indian cotton vis-a-vis... American, as there have been many other contributory factors to this, e.g. lack of holding power; undue speculation in other markets in the City in smaller units for the contract, etc.

GOGHARI TROUBLE.

My Board are of the opinion that the Government of Bombay in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 3 of the Bombay Cotton Control Act of 1935 should prohibit cultivation of Goghari cotton, mixing of Goghari cotton with any other cotton and the possession or use of or trade in Goghari cotton or any other cotton with Goghari cotton in the whole of the Broach and Navsari districts. The adoption of this proposal would tend to improve the staple of the ordinary Broach cotton and bring about an appreciation of the Broach Contract relative to other growths and unless this is done the value of the Broach contract would decline.

(3) The reply is in the affirmative and the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, has correspondence in this respect on his file. ...

WHAT IS PARITY?

(1) and (4): It is very necessary to have a clear idea of what is meant by 'Parity' which is so freely used in this question, and about which there is so much confusion and vain discussion.

To begin with, the basic tenderable cotton for the American contract is 7/8" in staple and middling in grade. The basic tenderable cotton against Broach contract is Fully Good Broach, fair staple. The two cottons being different in quality and used for quite different purposes, there is naturally a difference in price between the two. It is this difference that is referred to by the word 'parity'.

It is popularly assumed that this difference should be a certain figure and it is spoken of as a 'normal' 'parity'. In discussions about parity, the popular mind has, as its background, this normal parity difference between the American contract, say, in Liverpool, and the Broach contract in Bombay. If the difference is greater than the assumed figure, Broach contract is said to be ruling at a wide parity and is considered "cheap" to that extent. If it is narrower than that assumed figure it is said to be so much dearer in parity.

To begin with, the arbitrary assumption of a "fixed" or "normal" difference is in itself misleading and fallacious. The difference between these two contracts is normally determined by the relative supply and demand for the basic qualities of these contracts —and the fluctuations in the relative supply and demand for these qualities are reflected in the difference between these two contracts. During the 1936-7 season, upto May 1937 the trade demand for Broach and Punjab Sind/American 4F cotton was exceedingly poor, as the old crop stocks of 4F and Dholleras were used by the mills instead. This explains both the low basis of the tenderable qualities and the low contract price of Broach as compared to Americans.

SHORTERY SUPPLY

As against this, since the beginning of the year upto April 1937 there was a shorter supply in relation to the very keen demand from everywhere for 7/8" to 1" staple cotton, which is the basic quality of the American contract This fundamental fact underlies the wide parity between the American and the Broach contracts referred to in your letter of the 5th April 1937. No doubt, other factors such as the deterioration of the Broach staple played their part in the widening of the parity. It is true that the improvement in the Broach staple would lead to an improvement in the relative price of the Broach contract which is the barometer of Indian prices, but the fluctuations in its parity with Americans, depending on the factors of supply ...and demand of the two basic qualities, cannot be eliminated.

OPPOSITE SITUATON

It would be relevant to point out that within a few months from your letter of 5th April 1937 and at the moment of writing, we are witnessing an exactly opposite situation—an extreme narrowing of parity between the American and the Broach contracts. Again, looking to the factors of demand and supply for explanation it will be found that there is a huge overproduction and over-supply of 7/8" to 1" staple in America. There is a very good demand from trade quarters of good staple Broach and 4F Sind ...and Punjab cotton, which are the basic qualities of the Broach contract, coupled with the scarcity of these cottons. Bearing in mind the factors of demand and supply both the situation in April 1937 and the present one are understandable and appear to be quite natural. The conclusion, therefore, is that there is no 'normal' or 'fixed' parity between the Broach and the American contracts, and any inquiry or discussion which is based upon an arbitrary assumption of a "normal" or "fixed" parity difference would be misleading and futile. In fact, fluctuations in the parity difference between the Broach and the Americans should be looked upon as a normal occurrence in the cotton market.

ADVANCE IN BASIS.

With regard to the basis of long staple cotton such as Surats, Navsari, and Sind and Punjab—N.T. and 289F—I would point out that we had a carry-over from the previous season of desirable staples which had a depressing effect on the basis of these staples in the early part of the 1936-37 season. This led to the new crop finding an export outlet owing to the keen demand for 7/8" to 1" staple in... those markets. As soon as the old crop was taken up by our Mills, the basis of these cottons advanced and were maintained throughout the rest of the season. As requested by you, a table showing the relative basis compared with the previous three seasons is enclosed.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 28....

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1936/37	Corresponding Week 1937
Total in Sight (excluding linters).....	11,107	229	10,487	180
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,583	123	5,186	205
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,931	106	3,560	146
Of which to Japan	219	38	921	32
Of which to China	33	3	21	2
Of which to Great Britain	1,232	21	773	41
Of which to Germany	643	4	461	14
Stock at New York	—	+ —	—	1
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,231	—	2,492
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,626	—	2,045
World's Visible supply	—	9,457	—	8,338
Of which to American Cotton Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	—	7,685	—	6,087
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,303	208	7,652	307
	6,417	138	5,508	64

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

1. Demand Liabilities:	
(a) In India	126,05,19,000
(b) In Burma	5,71,76,000
2. Time Liabilities:	
(a) In India	105,09,60,000
(b) In Burma	4,89,70,000
3. Cash.	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes:—	
(a) In India	5,23,84,000
(b) In Burma	2,15,000
(ii) Burma Notes:	
(a) In India	10,000
(b) In Burma	20,03,000
(iii) Rupee Coin:	
(a) In India	70,89,000
(b) In Burma	1,32,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin:	
(a) In India	27,97,000
(b) In Burma	1,34,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	17,27,35,000
5. Advances:—	
(a) In India	106,23,04,000
(b) In Burma	4,61,08,000
6. Bills discounted:	
(a) In India	6,16,50,000
(b) In Burma	33,57,000

LONDON OIL.

London, Jan. 29.

Linseed oil London, per cwt. naked. 27/3 February sellers.

Linseed oil London, per cwt. naked. 27/6 May/Aug. sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 29.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	5.00.75
Paris	152.81
Berlin	12.42-1/2
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.96-7/8
Brussels	29.61-3/4
Milan	95.15
Berne	21.62-1/2
Prague	142.68

LONDON DESCOUNTS RATES.

London, Jan. 29.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate
Bank Bills 6 months market rate
Fine Trade Bills 3 months rate ..... Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 6 months rate.
Interest day to day loan
Interest 7 days market loan Unchanged

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 29.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality. Unchanged

Rao Bahadur Kimatrai Assumal, a prominent citizen of Karachi, has announced a donation of Rs. 20,000 which is likely to be earmarked for the establishment of a special ward in the Civil Hospital.

Indian Wheat Markets Easy

Professional Selling And Liquidation

(From Our Correspondent.)
Delhi, Jan. 26.

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:

London:—S. Australian Jan. Feb. 38 (38.3) Rozario Jan. Feb. 50.9 (42.6).

Chicago:—May 96 (97 1/4) July 90 7/8 (91 1/2)

Liverpool:—March 93 (92 1/2) May 91 3/4 (92 3/8)

Winnipeg:—May 128 (125 1/2)

Karachi:—Ready 28-2-0 (28-15-0) March 27-9-6 (28-1-3) July 25-11-6 (28-4-6)

Bombay:—May 4-13-6 (4-14-5) September 4-13-9 (4-14-9)

Hapur:—Ready 2-13-2 (2-14-3) Maha 2-13-2 (2-14-3) Jeth 2-11-11 (2-13-5)

Calcutta:—May 3-10-6 (3-11-6)

Amritsar:—Chet 2-12-0 (2-13-6) Har 2-10-0 (2-11-9)

Lyallpur:—Fagum 2-13-2 (2-14-10) Har 2-10-0 (2-11-0)

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the international markets with the exception of Chicago closed buoyantly strong while the Indian markets on the contrary finished sharply easier. The responsible factors of the strength in abroad were: scattered buying orders following reports of sales of Plate to United Kingdom, broad covering and insufficient moisture in the Kansas areas; while professional sellings and liquidations on reports of beneficial snows in the Northern dry areas of the winter wheat belt, easiness of Securities caused a reaction in Chicago. The Indian markets however did not respond is the foreign trend but followed their own way. Favourable new crops coupled with seasonable winter rain reports, easier Punjab advices, bearish feelings on other commodities, jobbers and speculators' heavy sellings and Chicago cables accounted for the downward movements in the Indian markets.

MIXED FEELING

Karachi market witnessed a mixed tendency with the outlook strong during the first half of the week and feeble during the second half. The local good trade demand causing tightness in the spot position and encouraging steadiness of foreign markets were the factors responsible for the healthier confidence in the tone. But, later, a reactionary feeling crept in consequence of bearish advices from Punjab, jobbers and speculators selling and the weakness of local cotton market. In face of these factors the foreign cables bringing steadiness were set aside. Trading was on a moderate side and sport sales totalled about 30,000 bags which were bought by the local millers, coast port shippers and European firms. Arrivals from upcountry centres were comparatively larger averaging about 11,500 bags per day and offset the bullish factors of small January tenders. The week's receipts and offtakes amounted to about 78,362 bags and 50,081 bags respectively. The total stocks since April 1, to January 22 have reached to about 5,655,876 bags. The surplus stock is estimated at 3,72,487 bags. The general feeling is however against the market on the new crop and statistical factors. Supplies are successfully meeting the demand and it is certain that it would be continuing till the remaining portion of the season. Some 500 tons of March delivery were bought by Europeans only yesterday. The current prices are arbitrarily in line with upcountry parity.

FALLING PRICES.

A reaction prevailed in the upcountry centres and the prices adopted a gradually-falling attitude. The markets closed at a net loss of about 1 1/2 anna per maund. The main feature of the week was that on one hand the Punjab speculators sold heavily in U.P. while on the other, the U.P. speculators did vigorously the same in Punjab. This reason caused a more easier feeling which particularly effected the new crop quotations. The prices at Hapur after opening at 2-14-3 for Maha rolled down to 2-12-11, the lowest of the week. There was discernible Maha liquidations which further caused a depreciation. Business was very limited. Although Calcutta had begun to purchase the wheat locally the exports were poor being only 28 Khattis during the week. The accumulations have now reduced to 471 Khattis representing some 14,200 tons. Owing to the advent of Australian wheat at ports the speculators have become anxious. Lyallpur ruled rather easy with the demand very moderate. The stocks are very light being 70,000 bags and are considered inadequate to meet the local consumption. The local bulls being under heavy losses can not stand against the heavy sales pressure of the U.P. merchants. Military and the millers were the principal buyers.

Bombay for the most part of the week remained dull and featureless and the traders were feeling hesitency and awaiting developments from abroad. But the last day however brought a steady tone on sporadic buying orders, although the business was continued to be small. Calcutta again witnessed an easier tendency and purchased some quantities in Hapur.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE.

A fresh western disturbance during the week ending Jan. 24, rapidly travelled eastwards and is reported to be lying to-day over Baluchistan. It caused a few light showers there with extension of clouds to northwest India. A few thundershowers also occurred in Central Provinces and east United Provinces. Yesterday Hapur received heavy rains accompanied by hailstorms while in the neighbouring towns only rains were received. The rains are about 25 per cent above normal. The new crop prospects are very promising and ideal and the acreage and the outturn are expected to be above normal.

Barring Chicago all other International markets during the week recorded the rise in the prices and assumed a moderately active tendency, but the extent of the bulge was not equal every where. Following the week-end cable from outside, Liverpool displayed some activity which was furthered by scattered buying orders. But the demand soon slowed down in the absence of any important incentive. United Kingdom has been a moderate buyer of Plate wheat.

GERMAN BUYING.

Germany is reported to have bought more quantities of Argentine wheat and Spain of Russian variety. Owing to long liquidations followed by the reports of beneficial snows in the winter wheat belt and easiness of Securities, Chicago market gave way, closing at 96 for May. There seems a fair reduction in the visible supply. A report indicates that if the world wheat consumption goes on at the current scale, it would be smaller about 10 per cent than the yield. The report further indicates that 520 million bushels would be exported by the exporting countries in 1937-38 and the surplus stock would be far larger than that of last year. The weather reports so far received were not fully promising. There is insufficiency of moisture in South west of Kansas and unless heavy precipitation is received shortly, the seeded areas would be badly marred and a complete loss or the lowest yields would result in.

THE MEN WHO CAN SAVE FRANCE

(Continued from page 6.)

the socalled Radicals too exactly with our Liberals They carry on the tradition of the French Revolution. They rely on the smaller middle-class vote and on the small peasant owners.

Of course, they cling to property, but they fear Big Business and fight it with an eloquent timidity all their own. They have their Right and Left wings, which quarrel rather violently at their conferences, and may one day split.

This is a well-meaning, pacific, humane party, but unsteady with the instability that characterises the intermediate class it represents.

New Unity

Given this political system and this class structure, I think the experiment of a People's Front had to be tried, and should not be lightly discarded.

It means of course, that the main objective of getting Socialism and transferring power from owners to workers recedes for a time. But, could it be won more quickly by solitary opposition?

One must be content with reformist successes, which, in this case, were well worth winning.

The plan, if it works well, should win over this intermediate small middle-class to a habit of collaboration with the workers. Insensibly its outlook may change and in the decisive hour it may range itself on their side.

Personally, I do not hope for this on the grand scale. The Chautemps and the Bonnets will go to their own place; but some able, younger men—for example, Pierre Cot—and possibly the younger masses may end by taking their stand with Socialism.

If this seems a weak policy, remember the alternative. The "forgotten man" may equally go Fascist, as he did in Germany. There are Lavals and Tardieus, Fiery Crosses and Hooded Men lying in wait for him.

The risks of this tactic are evident. Responsibility may smother militancy. This was obvious enough in foreign policy. Even M. Blum fell visibly under British Tory influence and betrayed Spain—in which course he was not alone.

One asks whether British influence may have been equally active round the franc in the recent crisis.

It lies with the masses of the two workers' parties to keep their leaders steady and united.

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SUGAR STOCKS IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

On the basis of returns received under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology at Cawnpore reports the following figures for sugar production and stocks in respect of the Central Sugar Factories in India for the fortnight ended December 31, 1937:

Opening stock at factories 26,99,391 mds; Production of sugar (for the fortnight) 21,51,437 mds; Dispatches of sugar (for the fortnight) 7,73,604 mds; Closing stock at factories 40,77,224.

These figures relate to 97 factories, representing 76 per cent. of the total cane crushing capacity.—United Press.

STRIKE IN MICA FACTORY

Sequel To Alleged Bad Treatment

GIRIDIH, Jan. 27.

The workers of the local Mica Factory, belonging to Messrs. Rogers Spite and Co., have gone on strike for the last several days.

From a petition submitted by them to the factory manager, it appears their main grievance is the alleged bad treatment meted out to them by an employee of the Company.

They also complain of the stoppage of their annual increment of wages and discontinuance of leave with pay.—United Press.

Further Weakness In American Cotton

BULL LIQUIDATION ON WEAKNESS OF WALL-STREET AND DELAY IN FARM BILL

Trade Buying Scale Down

BOMBAY, Jan. 29:

On Friday American cotton prices declined further on tired long liquidation influenced by weakness in Wall-Street and delay in Farm Bill.

Secretary Wallace doubts regarding effective acreage control this season owing to lack of time to arrange Farmers' quotas.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The New York cotton market was influenced by Bombay and Liverpool cables and prices moved in sympathy with movement in Wall Street market. It appears that speculative enterprise is at a low eble in America and Bombay operators are often reported shaping the course of prices. Even movement in local market is having some influence on the New York cotton market. Trade price fixing was the chief support. The market opened steady and was slightly move active. Prices declined on long liquidation and hedge selling but later rallied on trade buying and in sympathy with early firmness of the stock market, but when the stock market reacted prices eased on Wall Street selling. New outside business was still lacking, the market later turned steady at the decline. Finally the market rallied partially in sympathy with the stock market.

NEW YORK PRICES.

The market opened at a decline of 5 points with March 8.35 but improved to 8.38 on trade buying. This was the highest level for the day and prices again declined to 8.32 which was the lowest level. The market was steady at this level and after a small improvement of 2 points, closed at a net decline of 6 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 8.44c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 8.58c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with March 4.75. In a dull market, there was scattered realising in sympathy with overseas markets and light hedging and selling of January for tendering purposes which was absorbed by local buying. Later on there was scattered liquidation and hedging which met trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 4.82d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a slightly increased selling. Giza closed 12 to 8 points down and Uppers futures declined 10 to 5 points. The Alexandria cotton market was easy. Sakels futures closed 18 to 12 points lower and Ashmouni contracts were 13 to 18 points down.

NARROW BUSINESS

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—

Although business has continued to run on narrow and rather uninteresting lines, the undertone remains remarkably steady and values have again appreciated slightly on the week. This has been in face of a fair amount of selling by those who had bought some time ago at the low levels and also, we fancy, a little liquidation by those "long" in our market against sales in Bombay who, having become dissatisfied and perhaps somewhat nervous over the course of that market, have closed a portion of their transactions. However, the volume of contracts emanating from these sources has hardly been sufficient to meet the daily demands of the trade and so far, despite the higher range of values, little increase in hedges has made its appearance. It may be that merchants, having already secured a large stock, and with the outlook as to the differences between the various months rather uncertain, are not desirous of adding to their commitments except on a basis at which it is practically impossible to buy. This is not surprising in view of the poor spot demand and the difficulties which are being encountered in disposing of almost any kind of cotton. However, despite this, there is no doubt that holders in the South are showing a marked indifference in disposing of their stocks. Many have been anticipating that the gradual rise would already have brought out some of the cotton which was held privately and had not gone into the Loan, and each successive advance has increased this expectation, but so far very little has materialised. One fact that it has undoubtedly achieved is a slowing-up of the cotton going into the Loan, which is now approximately 4 1/4 million bales, for had values remained down we feel sure that this total would have been considerably greater

CROP CONTROL

Little headway has been made with farm control legislation but the Administration apparently believes that even without this the acreage can be held down to a very moderate figure with a resultant smaller crop. The uncertainties connected with these plans are undoubtedly delaying farming preparations but, as the past season has very clearly proved, the output depends in very great measure upon weather conditions and the energy of the grower, coupled with the quality of the seed. If Providence does not produce favourable growing nditions then, of course, the smaller acreage will play a very important part. However, it is far too earl to form any distinct views on this question, though naturally the future course of prices will ultimately depend a great deal upon it

Meanti e, the sustaining influence of the week has been the better feeling in financial and trade circles overseas and there are certainly indications that more co-operation between the Administration and business is likely. The textile industry also continues to expand in the United States and there is quite a fair amount of enterprise about in the way of replenishing stocks.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (10-43 a.m.)	8.38—02
N. Y. March Lowest (1-38 p.m.)	8.32—08
Liverpool March Highest	4.75—03
Liverpool March Lowest	4.71—007

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Market affected unfavourably by March liquidation and Wall Street liquidation of late months. Increased hedge selling. Supported by trade fixing. No fresh developments in Washington."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Our Government loan accumulation of stocks have reduced free supply think market a good purchase at this level.

Expect only moderate decline fa ur scale down purchases.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Disappointing bull liquidation on poor Wall Street and delay in Farm Bill. Feel bullish for long run.

Liverpool.—Market eased on fair volume of American straddle selling and Southern hedge selling. Offtake from all sources poor. Sentiment discouraged by unfavourable trade advices, bearish distribution statistics, heavy January tenders and Secretary Wallace's doubts regarding effective acreage control this year owing to lack of time to arrange farmer quotas.

Liverpool.—Market has a sagging tendency. Lancashire yarn market flat with nothing doing. Our opinion is that market may be further depressed. Egyptian cotton Ginnings expected to increase.

New ork.—Liquidation, foreign selling and hedg selling with trade buying on scale.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 29.

March	8.33
May	8.40
July	8.46
October	8.56
December	8.64
Middling Spot	8.43

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 29.

March	8.46
May	8.54
July	8.59
Middling Spot	8.55

11-000 a.m. RANGES.

March	
May	
July	

NOON CALL.

March	
May	
July	

DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 29.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 29.

December	
January	4.68
February	4.69
March	4.72
April	4.74
May	4.77
June	4.79
July	4.82
August	4.84
September	4.87
October	4.89
November	4.90
Middling Spot	4.82

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

March	4.73
May	4.78

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 29.

F.G.F. Spot	8.21

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 29.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.94
Fine (Good staple)	4.09
Superfine (Good staple)	4.24
OOMRA.	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.06
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.21
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.36
BENGAL.	
Good	3.39
Fully Good	3.49
Fine	3.64

LONDON SEEDS.

Linseed Laplata Hull C.I.F., Ton. £12-15-0 Jan. sellers.

Linseed Calcutta, London C.I.F. Ton. £14-17-6 Jan. sellers.

Linseed Bombay, London C.I.F. Ton. £15-2-6 Jan. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. Ton. £13-10-0 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull C.I.F. Ton. £13-7-6 Jan/Feb. sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 168/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 168/10 on scattered buying. Later on the market was quiet with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There is more disposition to await Farm Bill.

Liverpool market opened to-day unchanged and later on was quoted one point. The local market ruled very steady and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	168	8	0
Broach J/A	171	2	0
Oomra Mar	152	6	0
Oomra May	153	2	0
Bengal Mar	132	6	0
Bengal May	132	14	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 29

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G--					
Bengal U P	139	137	135	133	
Punjab	139	137	135	133	
Rajputana	140	138	136	134	
Oomra No. 3	159	156	153	150	
C P No. 1	173	170	167	164	
C P No. 2	164	161	158	155	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Bengal Superfine	139/40
Bengal Fine	136/37
Bengal F.G.	133/34
C. P. 1	167/68
C. P. 2	159/60
Arvi	162/63
Amraoti	157/58
Ellichpur	159/61
Berar	156/58
Khandesh	145/48
Jalna/Sailu	146/48
Burwah Sanavad	158/59
Khandwa	158/59
Harda-Khirkiya	159/60
Mathia	130/34
Malkapur	153/54
Punjab 4 F.	183/86
Punjab 289 F.	233/35
Sindh 4 F.	182/86
Sindh N.	218/23

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	411	21,276	159,138
Central India	385	11,567	191,806
Barsi and Nagar	1,933	51,381	106,618
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,142	16,809	46,121
Berar	2,780	111,236	353,111
Central Provinces	446	23,397	78,300
Total Oomras	7,097	235,666	934,994
Dholera	517	18,853	15,370
N W Provinces		2,088	4,588
Rajputana	64	7,216	32,662
Sind Punjab	1,048	281,065	189,382
Broach		1,705	3,983
Coompta and Dharwar	3	9,289	10,815
Westerns Northerns	67	2,517	12,448
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		908	2,543
American	250	98,064	3,444
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,813	171,025	113,112
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	13,859	824,575	1,323,180

Export From Bombay

1st Sept to 27 Jan.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,867	105,975	144,301
Japan and China	17,279	143,327	603,663
Coast Ports	100	30,519	8,108
Up-country by Rail		157,292	101,827
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		46,992	47,426
Total	20,246	484,105	905,319

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 28-1-38	6417000	5508000
Receipts yesterday 28-1-38	18000	17000
Exports to date 28-1-38	3931000	3560000
Stock at Ports 28-1-38	3231000	2492000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-1-38	2626000	2045000
Stock at Liverpool 28-1-38	1127000	950000
Visible Supply 28-1-38	7685000	6087000
Quantity in sight 28-1-38	11107000	10487000
Quantity out of sight 28-1-38	6303000	7652000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 27th January	20,875
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	810,/16
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,296,352
Increase	485,636

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

March 159 May 164 July 164 Oct. 168 Dec. 167 at Cross Rate 5.00 11/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 167/4—Liverpool May 1938 4.76 Rs. 39 3/4 at Exchange 1/5

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 1938 170/4—Liverpool July 4.80 Rs. 38 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 167/8—New York May 8.41 Rs. 19 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.00 11/16.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 170/4—New York July 8.49 Rs. 18 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.00 11/16.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan. 29.

March	232.90—210
April	233.00—100
May	229.60—90
July	226.00—120

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan. 29.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe, Parcels. 52 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels. 42/3 Jan/Feb. sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 37/9 Jan/Feb. sellers.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d to £6-19-6 1/2 London/Paris Exchange rate declined 175 points at 153.25. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 5.00 11/16. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 20 1/8d. There was little speculative selling and poor support with a small business. After fixing of prices there was Indian general Bear covering a. 1/16th over fixed prices. Sellers were reserved and the market was firm. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 20 points down to 10 points up. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with scattered selling.

GOLD

Ready	34	6	9
Maha	34	7	3
Fagan	34	6	3

SILVER

Ready	50	8	6
Maha	50	9	0
Fagan	50	15	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 29.

Forward	19-7/8.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 29.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£6/19/7

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Jan 29

Bar gold worth Rs. 10,07,120 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, January 29.

The s.s. 'Maloja', which left Bombay on Thursday, carried a consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 34,212 for Colombo. Two consignments of bar gold worth Rs. 3,41,973 and Rs. 6,30,935 were carried by the s.s. 'Mooltan' for London.

Bombay also exported English bar silver weighing 6,51,174 ounces to London during the week.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,09,71,40,067.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan. 28.

January	45.25+10
March	45.00—20
May	44.90—20

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 29

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

London Metals

London, Jan. 28.

Copper	£39 13 9
Spelter	£14 16 3
Lead	£15 16 3
Tin	£179 7 6

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Jan 29

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market was quiet but steady whilst Winnipeg and Chicago eased slightly on official indication of rains and snow in the U. S. A. wheat areas. The local market was fairly steady and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7	13	3½
Linseed September	7	15	9
Wheat January	5	8	0
Wheat March	4	13	6
Wheat September	4	13	9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 28.

February	£10-12-6

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	28	14	0
Highest	29	1	6
Lowest	28	12	0
Closing	28	12	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	30	0	6
Highest	30	3	0
Lowest	29	13	6
Closing	29	15	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	33	5	6
Highest	33	7	0
Lowest	33	4	0
Closing	33	4	0
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	19	1	3
Highest	19	3	3
Lowest	19	1	3
Closing	19	3	3
Linseed May—			
Opening	7	13	1½
Highest	7	13	½
Lowest	7	13	1½
Closing	7	13	1½
Clearing Rates.—			
Castorseeds May	33	6	0
Groundnuts February	23	14	0
Groundnuts May	29	15	6
Cottonseed May	19	2	6
Linseed May.	7	13	3

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan. 28.

May	dol 0.93 1/2.
July	dol 0.88 3/4.
September	dol 0.88 7/8.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

March	90 7/8d.
May	90 1/8d.
July	89 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 28.

March	dol 2.25+1.
May	dol 2.27+1.
July	dol 2.28+1.
September	dol 2.29+2.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 5-11-6.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-13-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-13-6.
Kesar Rs. 11-10.
Saraya Rs. 11-2.
Java Spot F. 7-10.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 29.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/5
3 per cent 1951/54	102/8
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent J P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1948 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70	114/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	104/10
per cent 1940/43	107/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	112/4
5 per cent 1955	12[illegible]
5 per cent 1945/55	120
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974	110/2
4 per cent P Deb 1974	109/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949	119 •
5 per cent 1954	131/8
5 per cent K P T 1956	131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper was slightly lower at Rs. 98/7 for the current settlement.

RUNNING YIELDS.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100	6	0	2.70
3 per cen. 1941	103	8	0	1.99
3 per cent 1951/54	102	9	0	2.78
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98	4	0	3.56
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106	5	0	2.77
4 per cent 1943	108	9	0	2.34
4 per cent 1960/70	113	15	0	3.57
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119	8	0	3.05
5 per cent 1939/44	104	14	0	1.69
5 per cent 1940/43	107	13	0	2.04
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	102	10	0	2.90
5 per cent 1945/55 T. F.	120	5	0	2.12

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 29.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	265 5/8
Bank's buying T T	263 1/2
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,147
Bank's buying T T	1,167
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	79 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	92 3/8

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.00 5/8 28th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 29th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 29th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 29th instant.

Java/London 8.94 1/2 29th instant.

London/Paris 153.25 28th instant.

London/Belgium 29.61 28th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.62 1/8 28th instant.

London/Berlin 12.42 1/8 28th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 7/8 28th instant.

London/New York 5.00.40 28th instant

London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 28th instant.

London/Italy 95.07 28th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-6 27th instant.

Gold £6-19-6 1/2 28th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/4 27th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 28th instant.

Silver London Forward 20 27th instant

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 28th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 27th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money

Call 3/4 per cent

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 28.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	113 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	47/6

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, Jan 29

Yarn No .6 1/2s.—			
February	114	0	0
April	113	0	0
June	113	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
February	131	0	0
April	130	0	0
June	129	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
February	175	0	0
April	173	0	0
June	172	0	0

London Sugar

London, Jan. 28.

March	5s. 8 3/4d.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 29.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed, per lb. 7-1/8 sellers.

Steady Tone On Stock Exchange

LIMITED TURNOVER IN CASH SECTION

Wall-Street Advices Quiet

BOMBAY: January 29.

Last day of delivery	11 Feb.
Pay-in day	14 Feb.
Pay-out day	16 Feb.

In the absence of any fresh development the local Share Bazar ruled steady to-day with a limited turnover in Cash Section. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Wall-Street advices were quiet.

In the absence of forward trading the market appears to be a deserted place. The state proves that most of the business done in forward is nothing beyond pure and simple speculative enterprise and there is very little real 'bona-fide' business. The forward market exists merely for the sake of differences. These operations having control of whatsoever assume unduly large proportions and result in wide price movement.

The Board of Directors seems to take no action against those who have violated rules and done business when the market was officially closed. Those who do reckless business and others who were responsible for unfounded rumours, will also go unpunished.

Thus as long as no disciplinary action is taken, even a set of best rules and regulations will have no effect and speculative business will go on merrily.

The present crisis will pass off in due course, but now it is the duty of the Government to find out true causes which worked for the present difficulties and find out means which will save the market from forced closing.

Most of the business done in forward is based on the plea of protection under rule 188 and now this rule is to disappear, but without effective control over the actions of Professional and weak Operators, it will be impossible to safeguard the interest of investors. It is time for the Government to act.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

100 Ahm. Advance (Re. 6)	365	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	970	0
100 CENTURY	248	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	258	3
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228	12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	390	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-5-6	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	184	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100 Indore	70	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	121	14
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	348	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250 Model	53	12
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	268	8
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	247	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	94	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243	12
100 Swan	101	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	118	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	32	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 20) XD	1571	4
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8) XD	377	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	146	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	123	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	8
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	124 10	XD.
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	8
20 Mercantile	55	0
16-70 New India (Rs. 1-4)	41	12
200 Oriental (125)	4450	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old	141	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1427	8
10 Amer (As. 4)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM. (Rs. 2-8)	119	6
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	215	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	180	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	149	4
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,323	6
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100 C Province	98	0
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	99	0
100 Mandra Bhon	96	4
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	755	0
MININGS.		
8 Burma Corp (As. 11)	7	13
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2-9-6	
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	31	12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49	12
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	995	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	241	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	323	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	159	6
400-250 B'bay Sale Dep (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	248	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	611	14
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	209	6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol nil	3-12-6	
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141	12
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	650	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	75	0
15 Scindia	21	3
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	4
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	288	12
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	152	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,555	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	198	14
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 28.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Gas and Electric	23
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	16
Electric Power and Light	9
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	30
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	41
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd	46
Int. Tel. and Tel.	6
American Tel and Tel	142
Western Union Telg.	24 1/2
New York Central Rly.	15 3/4
Westinghouse Air Brake	21
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	90
Continental Motor	1
Int. Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c.	88
5 1/2 p.c. Japanese 1965	57
Amr. Can	76
3 1/4 p.c. Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	94
Bethelehem Steel	54
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	17
United S. Steel	52 3/4
Amr. Rolling Mills	19
Anaconda Copper Mining	29
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 3/4
General Motors	32 3/4
General Electric	39
Union Carbide	71
Socony Oil	14 1/4
Amr. Tob B.	66
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	24 1/4
Cons. Mining Smelting	58
6 p.c. Japanese 1954	78
6 p.c. Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 p.c. Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	92
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	49

Outlook still questionable. Carloadings for the down 95,000 units. Turnover 1,250,000 shares.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 168 3/4; highest 169 1/2; lowest 167 3/8; closing 167 3/8.

Broach J/A. op. 171 3/8; highest 172; lowest 170 1/8; closing 170 1/8.

Oomra March op. 152 3/4; highest 153 1/4; lowest 151 3/8; closing 151 3/8.

Oomra May op. 153; highest 153 1/2; lowest 152 1/4; closing 152 1/4.

Bengal March op. 132 1/4; highest 132 1/4; lowest 131 1/4; closing 131 1/4.

Bengal May op. 132 1/2; highest 132 1/2; lowest 131 1/2; closing 131 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach Ap

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1938

Overhauling Education In Bihar

Patna 'Varsity Senate Decision Sequel

GOVERNOR APPOINTS COMMITTEE OF 11 UNDER K. T. SHAH'S CHAIRMANSHIP

PATNA: January 29.

Consequent upon the resolution moved by Babu Rajendra Prasad at the last meeting of the Patna University Senate, recommending the Government to appoint a Committee to report on the progress of education in Bihar and prepare a scheme for its expansion, keeping in view the needs of the people and their economic condition and the financial resources of the Provincial Government, which the Senate adopted, the Governor has appointed a Committee of eleven, the personnel of which is now announced.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution, the Senate Committee will undertake a general examination of the whole field of education, including primary, secondary, collegiate, technical, industrial and professional education, and suggest improvements and modifications in the existing system, which it considers more suited to the requirements of the Province.

In making the recommendation the Committee will pay special attention to the practical side of education, the need for the study of the ancient history, traditions and culture of Bihar and the necessary revision of the curriculum or syllabus, with a view to bringing education in closer touch with the life of the people and their daily needs and the problems that confront the Province.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

Although the scope of the enquiry is wide, the Provincial Government trust that it will be possible for the Committee, without entering into details or undertaking extensive enquiries, to indicate the general lines of reform, having regard to the objects set forth above and the financial resources of the Province.

PERSONNEL.

The following is the personnel of the Committee:—

Chairman:—Prof. K. T. Shah.

Members:—Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of Patna University; Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. H. R. Batheja, Principal of the Science College; Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal of the Jamia Millia, Delhi; Mr. Ghulam Hussain Yidain of Aligarh, Prof. K. D. Nag of Calcutta University, Mr. Badrinath Varma, Principal of Vidyapith; Prof. Amarnath Jha, Head of the English Department of Allahabad University and Mr. B. Mukherji, Special Officer in charge of Primary Education, Bihar.—A. P.

Mr. Vazir Hussein, son of the late Mr. Vazirally Bandeally, was married to Miss Khatijabai, daughter of Mr. Karim Jan Mahomed, at Noor Baug, Bombay, recently.

"Islam Has Come To Stay"

'Unite And Fight For Motherland's Freedom'

Minister Nurie's Exhortation To Muslim Students

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A clarion-call to the Muslims to carry out the great traditions of Islam, and to translate into practice the noble teachings of the Koran, by fighting for freedom, in a spirit of sacrifice, service and truth—this was the message of the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie to the Muslim Youths, given at a meeting held on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Bohra Youth League, in the League Hall.

SACRIFICE & SERVICE.

Mr. Nurie emphasised that the structure of the Muslim society was based on the principles of Socialism, and that the Mahomedan outlook on life was essentially democratic. The ideal of Islam was freedom, and the followers of the Prophets were asked to achieve freedom in a spirit of sacrifice, service and truth. Every true Mussalman must and ought to be a fighter for freedom. He appealed to the audience to fight for the freedom of India.

He asked those present to discourage class-hatred in all ways.

FUTILE DEMONSTRATION

While the meeting was in progress, a handful of youths standing on the road, staged an "anti-Nurie" demonstration by shouting "shame shame."

Receiving no support, either from the pedestrians or from those standing on the road, the demonstrators did not long pursue their tactics. They were scolded by many, for their uncalled-for and silly demonstration.

Mr. Nurie wanted the Muslim youths to cultivate a sense of discipline. The Mussalmans, he said, had nothing to fear. "Islam" he said "has come to stay and it will always live."

Continuing, he said "Nothing can take away my religion and my culture from me."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

On being questioned by one of those present, as to his views on the Local Boards Bill, Mr. Nurie explained, in detail, the significance of the bill. He, however, felt bound to advise them, that Joint Electorate was inevitable, in the long run. The most effective way of pressing their views, on the part of minority communities, according to him, was not to have parties based on communal lines. They should ally themselves with political groups and parties.

CONCLUSION.

Concluding, he made a fervent appeal to the young Muslims, to be united and to fight for the freedom of their motherland.

Mr. A. S. Barodawala presided.

A vote of thanks was then proposed, which was carried with acclamation.

FOUR KILLED BY HAIL-STORM

Great Loss To Animal Life In Jhansi District

JHANSI, Jan. 29.

Four persons, including a woman, were killed and immense loss of animal lives and property was caused as a result of a hail-storm, which passed over the District last week.—A. P.

Four More Akalis Join

Congress Strength In Punjab Assembly Reaches 36

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

Four more Akali members have signed the Congress pledge bringing the total strength of the Congress in the Punjab Assembly to 36.—A. P.

THEY SWEAR BY INDIA ACT

Madras Europeans To Co-operate With Govt.

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

"India requires internal peace and the co-operation of all races, castes and creeds, if she is to resume that normal advance to prosperity, which has been somewhat impeded of late years by political troubles. And no section of the population will be better pleased to see a contented India than the members of the European community," declared Lord Erskine replying to the toast of the European Association dinner tonight.

INCREASED INTEREST.

The Governor said that it was gratifying to find so much interest now being taken in politics by filling the seats reserved for them in the Legislature, with able and competent representatives.

He hoped that the coming years would see the peaceful evolution of constitutional position devoid of strife and bitterness, and that a prosperous and contented future stretches out before India.

Proposing a toast to the Governor and Lady Marjorie Erskine, Mr. W. K. M. Langley, Chairman, said that they would very gladly have invited the members of the new Ministry, but "the strict sumptuary laws, which the present Government have laid down for itself, precluded an opportunity of meeting them." Despite their opposition of the Prohibition and Debt Relief Bill, he assured the

(Continued in Col 4)

HAIL-STORM AREA IN WARDHA

Remission Of A Lakh And A Quarter?

WARDHA, Jan. 29.

It is reliably understood that the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha has recommended that Land Revenue of Rs. 4,000 be remitted in the hail-storm affected area covering nearly twenty villages in Wardha Taluk. He has also recommended about remission of a lakh and quarter rupees of the previous year's dues. The Provincial Government's sanction is expected this week.—A. P.

Labour Leader's Election *Declared Invalid*

CAWNPORE, Jan. 29.

The election as a Congress delegate, of Mr. Yusuf, the General Secretary of the Cawnpore Majdoor Sabha, has been declared invalid by Mr. Sampurnanand, election enquiry officer, appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

R. I. Navy Movements And Appointments

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

A Press-note says:—

Rear-Admiral H. Fitzsherbert, C.B., C.M.G. Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy, returned to Bombay on 21st January, after visiting Calcutta, Vizagapatam, Madras and Cochin.

Engineer Commander W. Richardson, R.I.N., who has been placed on the retired list as from 3rd January, 1938, joined the Royal Indian Navy in 1911. In 1935, he officiated as Engineer Manager of H. M. I. Dockyard, Bombay.

H.M.I. Ships "Investigator," "Indus," and "Hindustan" arrived at Penang on 23rd January and will leave for Singapore on 25th. They will take part in combined exercises with units of the East Indies and China Squadrons, and will be present for the opening of the new graving dock at Singapore, which is the largest Naval dock in the world. "Indus" and "Hindustan" are due to return to Bombay on 16th March after a cruise in the Bay of Bengal.

H.M.I.S. "Clive" and "Lawrence" will be visiting Karachi during February, when the ships' companies will be carrying out their annual musketry training.—United Press.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador-designate in China, accompanied by his wife, is expected to reach Karachi on February 1, 'en route' to Jodhpur by the K. L. M. air liner. After a brief stay at Jodhpur, the couple will resume their journey for the Far East.—United Press.

LOTHIAN MEETS HINDU SABHA OFFICIALS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Ganpat Rai, Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, B. Banerjee, Pandit Harish Chandra Vidyalankar and Mr. C. L. Patel had an interview with Lord Lothian at the Viceregal Lodge this morning for about 35 minutes.—United Press.

Viceroy Leaves On Tour

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

His Excellency the Viceroy left New Delhi on tour.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

utmost co-operation to the present Government, which was a Constitutional Government.

BOSE V. LANGLEY.

In this respect they were adopting rather a different attitude to that, which the president-elect of the Congress recommended to Indians living in Great Britain, so recently as on the 12th of this month. On that occasion he urged upon his hearers in London that they should no longer co-operate with the British Government.

The Speaker assured the European community's loyalty to Government of India Act, the Bill, the whole Bill, nothing but the Bill, inclusive of Federation, which he said was the only practical method of bringing about a unified Government in this country that had the remotest prospect of success.—A. P.

AIR DEFENCE AT KARACHI

Govt. Plan Elaborate Precautionary Measures

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

Further particulars with regard to the Passive Air Defence Scheme are now available and the officials responsible for the introduction of these measures are working out all details.

The Telegraph Department would be required to immediately clear lines for the dispatch of urgent messages and the staff are to be trained to carry out certain duties when the alarm signal is given.

OBSERVERS.

An important part of the scheme is stated to be the appointment of observers, particularly in small stations where no military is posted. This is described as an organisation, similar to the war time military intelligence whose duty would be to supply information in any way calculated to be of assistance.

Many of these observers are to be civilians and men with a thorough knowledge of local conditions are likely to be chosen. Although no official confirmation is available, it is understood that water-pipe lines are to be laid along certain roads in Cantonments, and these are believed to be in connection with the defence scheme, serving the purpose of de-contaminating the road surface by means of flushing.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

Another report indicates that anti-aircraft batteries are to be installed along the coast between Karachi and Bombay. About six or eight positions have already been chosen, where "Q" guns will be mounted. It is already known that so far as Karachi is concerned mobile anti-aircraft equipment will be employed.

Regarding the Indian military personnel, it is understood that training in anti-gas precautions is to be imparted to all members of their families. In the event of the men-folk, either being away from home, or being called away on duty as would very likely be the case, women and children would then be in a position to adopt certain safety measures.

According to information, gas masks are now in stock for use of the Indian married families, including small size ones for children.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*

WHAT'S HAPPENED? WHO ARE THEY?
SOLDIERS!-- THE GOLD SHIPMENT HAS BEEN STOLEN!
THEN WHAT ARE WE WAITIN' FOR?-- LET'S GET AFTER THAT GOLD!
JUST A SECOND, DONAVAN -THERE'S SOMETHING QUEER HERE-- THEY'RE BREATHING, BUT FAINTLY---DONAVAN, THAT ODOR --THERE'S GAS IN THIS TUNNEL!
COME ON-- WE MUST GET 'EM OUT OF THIS TUNNEL!
HERE'S A HANDKERCHIEF, WADE--COVER YOUR NOSE----
HMPH! WHILE WE'RE PULLIN' THIS RESCUE ACT, FLACK'S GETTIN' AWAY WITH THE GOLD--HE'S A CLEVER DEVIL, ALL RIGHT!
SAVE YOUR BREATH, DONAVAN--- -WE HAVE WORK TO DO HERE!
2-22
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort Bombay.